THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE,

Briefly
Collected by Way of *Question* and *Answer.*

Written by Eusebius Pagit, *and* by Him Corrected.

Deut. 12. Vers. 18, 19, 20, 21.

Ye shall lay up these my words in your hearts, and in your souls, and bind them for a sign upon your head, that they may be a frontlet between your eyes.

LONDON,
Printed by *Thomas Milbourn*, for *Giles Widdowes*, at the *Green Dragon* in St. *Pauls* Church-Yard, 1670.

Books Printed for *G. Widdows*, at the *Green-Dragon* in St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard.

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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

BIBLE.

TO THE Christian Reader.

Christian Reader, this Book was lately published in Print and given forth to be mine, wherein they have injured both thee and me; thee in publishing a Pamphlet so faulty, and with so many wants. The injury to me is, because that was given forth to be mine, which I did never write, nor read over written by others, until I saw it in Print. When my children first began to speak for the furtherance of them and my servants, in the knowledge of the History of the Bible, after a Chapter read

6 Ap 39 Marks

at our meals; at dinner out of the old Testament, at supper out of the new, I gave them by word of mouth only, such observations as I thought fit for their capacity and understanding; and by their answers to my questions, I daily took an account how they understood and retained the same in memory. After 16 years continuance in this exercise, by means of an unadvised youth, or undiscreet servant of mine, a Printer got it: whereof when I had an inkling, I travel'd to some in authority, and by labouring with them got it stayed not to be printed in London: yet it coming forth, they printed it other-where without my knowledge or liking; I thought it my duty, being thereunto intreated also by others, to read it over; & in some sort to redress the abuse offered unto thee by the former impression. And I beseech

the

the Lord to bleſs thee, and all other my labours in ſome meaſure to be profitable to thee and his Church. From my Houſe at Dedford *the 9th. of Auguſt,* 1602.

The Lords unprofitable Miniſter, lame *Euſeb. Pagit.*

Geneſis.

Queſtion.

WHat is Religion?

A. A knitting of us again unto *God*, *Pſ.* 86. 11. & 148. 27.

Q. How fell we from God?

A. By the ſin of *Adam* and *Evah*, *Rom.* 5. 12.

Q. How are we reconciled unto God?

A. By the righteouſneſs of Jeſus Chriſt, which is the new and ſecond *Adam*, *Rom.* 5. 10, 21. 2 *Cor.* 5. 18.

Q. Where find you this?

A. In the Bible.

Q. *Why is this Book called the Bible, which is a common name for all Books?*

A. Becauſe this is the Book of books, and all other books in reſpect of it, are but waſte paper.

Q. *How is the Bible divided?*

A. Into the old Teſtament and the new, *Gal.* 4. 24.

Q. *How is the old Teſtament divided?*

A. Into the Law and the Prophets, *Mat.* 7. 11, 12, 13.

Q. *Who wrote the Law?*

A. Moſes, *Joh.* 1. 17.

Q. *In how many books?*

A. In five.

Q. *What call you the firſt book?*

A. Geneſis.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it containeth the firſt generation of all creatures.

Q. *How is Geneſis divided?*

A. Into

A. Into three parts: the Creation of the World; the decay of the World by Man's ſin, and God's Judgments; and the repair of it again by GOD's promiſe, and his bleſſing of the Fathers.

Q. Who made the World?

A. God.

Q. Whereof?

A. Of nothing, *Rom.* 4. 17.

Q. Wherewith?

A. With his word, *Heb.* 11. 3.

Q. In how many days?

A. In ſix.

Q. How many things are to be obſerved in every of the ſix days?

A. Three: 1. an edict or precept from God the chief Juſtice of the world: 2. the execution, the thing called for appeared: 3. God ſurveyed it & allowed it. Chap. The cr ation o the wor

Q. What principal point obſerve you out of this?

A. By

A. By this firſt Chapter, is confirmed the firſt Article of our belief.

Q. What did God make the firſt day?

A. Heaven, Earth, and Light.

Q. What did he make the ſecond day?

A. The Firmament, and ſeparated the Waters.

Q. What did he the third day?

A. He gathered the Waters into one place: he made drie Land to appear; he made herbs and Trees.

Q. What did God make the fourth day?

A. Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Q. What made he the fifth day?

A. Birds and Fiſhes.

Q. What made he the ſixt day?

A. Creeping things, Beaſts, and Man: and gave him dominion

nion over all his Creatures, *Pſal.* 8 6.

Q. *What did God the ſeventh day?*

A. He reſted, and ſanctified it to be a Sabbath.

Q. *What is a Sabbath?*

A. A reſt.

Q. *What muſt we do on the Sabbath day?*

A. Holy things.

Q. *Whereof was Adam made?*

A. Of the duſt of the Earth: he breath'd into him the breath of life, and made him a living ſoul.

Q. *Whereof was Woman made?*

A. Of the Rib of Adam.

Q. *What called he her?*

A. Iſha.

Q. *Where were they ſet to dwell?*

A In the Garden of Eden.

Q. *What were they commanded*

did to do?

A. To dreſs the Garden, and to keep it.

Q. *What were they forbidden to do?*

A. That they ſhould not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledg of good and evil.

Q. *Did they obey, or no?*

A. No: they did eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledg of good and evil.

Q. *What did God with them for breaking his Commandement?*

A. He curſed them.

Q. *Whom did God curſe?*

A. *Adam*, the Woman, and the Serpent.

Q. *Why did God curſe the Serpent, ſeeing the Serpent did not eat of it?*

A. Becauſe he provoked them.

Q. *Did all the World remain under*

under the curſe, or no?

A. No: God promiſed that the Seed of the Woman, ſhould break the Head of the Serpent.

Q. *Who was the Seed of the Woman?*

A. Jeſus Chriſt.

Q. *What is the efficient cauſe of Man's ſalvation?*

A. The love of God.

Q. *What is the material cauſe?*

A. The death and paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt.

Q. *What is the inſtrumental cauſe?*

A. Faith.

Q. *What is the final cauſe?*

A. To glorifie God.

Q. *How in this World?*

A. By ſerving him.

Q. *How in the world to come?*

A. By being glorified with him, and glorifying him for ever.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he then call his Wife?*

A. In token that he believed the promiſe, he called her *Hevah*, becauſe ſhe was the Mother of all living.

Q. *After that Adam and Evah were accurſed, where were they ſet to dwell?*

A. Abroad in the World.

Q. *What children had they?*

A. *Cain* and *Abel.*

Q. *How were they brought up?*

A. In the fear of God.

Q. *Did they ſerve God?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Did they both ſerve God rightly?*

A. No: *Abel* ſerved God by faith; but *Cain* ſerved God in hypocriſie, *Heb.* 11. 4.

Q. *What hinderance was there then to Religion?*

A. The Devil provoked *Cain* to

to kill his Brother *Abel.*

Q. *Did* Cain *kill* Abel?

A. Yes.

Q. *Why did* Cain *kill* Abel?

A. Becauſe *Abel's* Sacrifice was accepted, and not his.

Q. *What did God with* Cain *for killing his brother?*

A. He curſed him.

Q. *Did God with this curſe take away all graces from* Cain *and his poſterity, as well as the grace of adoption?*

A. No: *Cain* was the firſt builder of Cities: *Jubal* the firſt player of Inſtruments: *Tubal* the firſt inventer of ſmithscraft: And *Jabal* the firſt dweller in tents. All this wealth they may have, and all this skill, and yet be damned.

Q. Cain *being curſed, and* Abel *killed, whom did God raiſe up to ſerve him?*

A. Sheth

A. Sheth.

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers before the Flood?*

A. Adam, Sheth, Enoch, Kenan, Mehalaleel, Jered, Henoſh, Methuſelah, Lamech, and Noah.

Q. *Who was the eldeſt man that ever was?*

A. Methuſelah.

Q. *How long lived he?*

A. Nine hundred ſixty and nine years.

Q. *What is written of Henoch?*

A. The manner of his life; he walked with God: and his end; he was taken up to be with him.

Q. *How many were ſo taken up beſides him?*

A. Two: *Elijah* and *Jeſus Chriſt.*

Q. *In what time were theſe taken up?*

A. Henoſh,

A. *Henoſh*, before the Law: *Elijah*, in the Law: and *Jeſus Chriſt* in the Goſpel.

Q. *Why were they thus taken up?*

A. That they might be three figures of our reſurrection, that we ſhall riſe again both body and ſoul to walk with God, and to ſhew there is a way to life by faith, *Heb.* 11. 5.

Q. *Did religion continue in the poſterity of Sheth?*

A. No.

Q. *In whoſe days decayed it?*

A. In the days of *Henoſh*.

Q. *What ſign or ſhew was there of the decay of religion?*

A. When the Sons of God ſaw that the Daughters of Men were fair, they took them wives of whomſoever they liked.

Q. *Who were the Sons of God?*

A. The poſterity of *Sheth*.

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who were theſe daughters of men?*

A. The poſterity of *Cain.*

Q. *What fruit came of theſe marriages?*

A. Gyants, monſtrous men in condition.

Q. *What were thoſe conditions?*

A. Corrupt and full of cruelty.

Q. *What did God with the World being thus repleniſhed?*

A. He drowned it.

Q. *Had they warning?*

A. Yes, 120 Years, and then ſeven days.

Q. *Was all the World drowned?*

A. No.

Q. *Who were ſaved?*

A. *Noah*, his Wife, his Sons and their Wives.

Q. *Wherein were they preſerved?*

A. In

A. In the Ark.

Q. *Did the Arke preſerve them?*

A. No, God did ſhut it.

Q. *How lang rained it?*

A. Forty Days, and Forty Nights.

Q. *How long did the waters prevail upon the face of the earth?*

A. One Hundred and Fifty Days.

Q. *When the matters were decreaſed, what Meſſengers did Noah ſend forth?*

A. A Raven and a Dove.

Q. *Whether brought the better news?*

A. The Dove brought an Olive leaf in her mouth.

Q. *When the Waters were gone, did Noah come forth of the Ark?*

A. No, he tarried ſeven days: that as he went in at God's com-

Commandement, ſo he ſhould come forth.

Q. *When God commanded him to come forth, what was the firſt thing he did?*

A. He offred ſacrifice unto *God*

Q. *Did God accept his Sacrifice?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How know you?*

A. Becauſe he promiſed that he would never drown the World again.

Q. *What aſſurance gave God of this promiſe?*

A. He ſealed it up with the ſign of the Rain-bow.

Q. *What did Noah after this?*

A. He planted a Vine-yard, and was drunk.

Q. *What did his Sons unto him in his drunkenneſs?*

A. *Ham* made a mock at his Father's nakedneſs: *Shem* & *Japheth* took a garment, and covered their Father's nakedneſs.

Q. What ſaid Noah when he awoke, and knew what his Sons had done unto him?

A. He ſaid, Curſed be Canaan, and bleſſed be Shem & Japheth,

Q. What Nations came of theſe three Sons of Noah?

A. Of Shem, came the Iſraelites. Of Ham, came the Canaanites. Of Japheth, came the Gentiles.

Q. Did the poſterity of the World take any warning by the Flood, or not?

A. No: they built them a City & a Tower that ſhould reach up to Heaven.

Q. Who was the chief in this building?

A. Nimrod, a mighty hunter and ſpoyler of men.

Q. What did they ſeek in their building?

A. A name, and that they might

might not be ſcattered upon the face of the earth.

Q. *Did God like of their building?*

A. No: He ſcattered them upon the face of the Earth, and confounded their language.

Q. *What name got they?*

A. *Babel*, which is confuſion.

Q. *They being thus ſcattered what became of them?*

A. The tenth Chapter ſheweth the places & Countrys where they dwelt, ſome Cities which they built, and the People which came of them.

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers after the Flood?*

A. Shem, Arpacſhad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, and Abram.

Q. *After the confuſion of languages, whom did God raiſe up to ſerve him?*

A. As

A. Abraham.

Q. *Whence had he him?*

A. Out of the land of Ur. Chap. 12

Q. *Whither had he him?*

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. *Rehearſe Abrahams journies.*

A. Haran, Haai, Egypt, Bethel, the vale of Mamre, Gerar, Moriah, and Hebron.

Q. *What was the firſt thing that Abraham did, when he came to any place.*

A. He tought a place to ſerve God in.

Q. *What befell to him at Haran?*

A. He ſtayed by the way, & his father Terah dyed there.

Q. *What befell to Abraham at Haai?*

A. There was a famine.

Q. *Whither went he to dwell then?*

A. Into the Land of Egypt.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His Wife was taken away by proud King *Pharaoh*.

Q. *Did Pharaoh commit wickedneſs with her?*

A. No: the Lord would not ſuffer him.

Q. *Had Abraham his Wife again?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To *Bethel*.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. There was a quarrel between *Abraham*'s Servants and *Lot*'s.

Q. *How was the quarrel ended?*

A. *Abraham* ſaid to *Lot*, If thou wilt go on the left hand, I will go on the right: or, if thou wilt go on the right hand, I will go on the left.

Q. *Why*

Q. *Whither went Lot then?*

A. To *Sodom.*

Q. *What manner of place was Sodom?*

A. A pleaſant place, but the People were wicked.

Q. *Whither went Abraham then?*

A. To the plain of Mamre.

Q. *What befell to Lot for dwelling in ſuch a pleaſant place, among ſo wicked a People?*

A. He was taken Priſoner by four Kings. Chap. 14.

Q. *Did he continue Priſoner?*

A. No: the Lord delivered him by the hand of *Abraham.*

Q. *When Abraham came from the Battel, who met him?*

A. Melchiſedek King of *Salem*: and the King of *Sodom.*

Q. *Why came Melchiſedek?*

A. To bring Bread & Wine for *Abraham*'s Army.

Q. *Why came the King of Sodom?*

A. For his men again.

Chap. 15 Q. *Abraham having overcome the four Kings, and fearing leſt the whole countrey would riſe up againſt him, how did God comfort him?*

A. He promiſed him a ſon.

Q. *How would Sarah Abraham's wife have this promiſe performed?*

A. By a hand-maid named

Chap. 16 Hagar.

Q. *Had Abraham a ſon by her?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What was his name?*

A. Iſhmael.

Q. *Did God like the device of Sarah, that ſhe ſhould have this promiſe performed by ſin?*

A. No: ſhe was the firſt that ſmarted for it: for ſhe was de-

ſpiſed

ſpiſed of her maid Hagar.

Q. *Theſe troubles being in Abrahams houſe, how was his faith ſtrengthened?*

A. God promiſed him a ſon by his wife Sarah. Chap 17

Q. *What aſſurance gave he of his promiſe?*

A. He ſealed it up with the Sacrament of Circumciſion.

Q. *Did the Sodomites continue in their wickedneſſe?*

A. Yes: They waxed worſe and worſe. Chap. 18

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He came down to ſee their wickedneſs, and revealed unto Abraham the deſtruction thereof.

Q. *What did Abraham?*

A. He prayed for them.

Q. *What ſaid the Lord?*

A. He ſaid, He would ſpare them, if there were only Ten

righteous Perſons found in *Sodom?*

Q. *What did the Lord, when he could not find ten righteous perſons in that ſinful City?*

Chap. 19 *A.* He ſent down Fire and Brimſtone from Heaven & conſumed them.

Q. *Were all the Inhabitants of Sodom deſtroyed?*

A. No: *Lot*, his Wife, and his two Daughters were preſerved.

Q. *What became of his Sons in-Law?*

A. They were deſtroyed with the reſt of the City, becauſe they made a mock at their Father's warning.

Q. *What became of Lot's wife?*

A. She looked back, and was turned into a Pillar of Salt.

Q. *Whither went Lot to dwell then?*

A. To

A. To a little City called *Zoar.*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the Mountains.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His two Daughters made him drunk, and lay with him.

Q. *What fruit came of that inceſtuous act?*

A. There were two children born, *Moab*, and *Ben ammi*, the Fathers of two curſed Nations, the *Moabites* and the *Ammonites.*

Q. *In the Evening before Sodom was deſtroyed, how did it appear to Abraham?*

A. Like a Paradiſe of God.

Q. *How did it appear in the next morning?*

A. Like the ſmoak of a Furnace, *verſ.* 28.

Q. *Whither went Abraham to dwell then?*

A. To the Land of *Gerar.*

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His wife was taken away by King Abimelech.

Q. *Did he commit wickedneſs with her?*

A. No: The Lord would not ſuffer him.

Q. *Had Abraham his wife again?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Had he a ſon according to the promiſe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How called he his name?*

A. Iſaac.

Q. *Who nurſed him?*

A. His mother Sarah.

Q. *What did Abraham when he was weaned?*

A. He made a Feaſt.

Q. *What befell at the Feaſt?*

A. Iſhmael mocked Iſaac.

Q. *What befell to Iſhmael for mocking Iſaac?*

A. He

A. He and his mother were baniſhed.

Q. *How did God prove Abrahams faith?*

A. He made him offer his Chap. 22
ſon Iſaac in Sacrifice.

Q. *Did he offer Him?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Did he kill Him?*

A. No: The Angel of the Lord appeared unto him and ſaid, Abraham, Abraham, ſtay thy hand.

Q. *What did Abraham then offer in ſtead of his ſon?*

A. A Ram, which was tyed by the Horns in a buſh.

Q. *Where was it that Abraham did offer his ſon?*

A. At Moiiah.

Q. *What poſſeſſion did Abraham buy in the land of Canaan?*

A. He bought a field to bury his dead in.

Q. *Whom did he bury there?*

A. His Wife *Sarah.*

Q. *How long lived ſhe?*

A. One hundred twenty and ſeven years.

Q. *How was Iſaac brought up?*

A. In the fear of God.

Q. *How was he married forth?*

A. To a good Woman named *Rebecca.*

Q. *Had Abraham another Wife?*

A. Yes, Keturah.

Q. *How many children had he by her?*

A. Six Sons.

Q. *Rehearſe their names.*

A. Zimran, Iokſhan, Medan, Midian, Iſhback, and Shuah.

Q. *Had theſe any inheritance with Iſaac?*

A. No: he gave all his goods to *Iſaac*, and gave gifts to his other Sons, and ſent them away

way into the East from his Son *Iſaac.*

Q. *How long lived Abraham?*

A. One hundred and ſeventy and five years.

Q. *Where was Abraham buried?*

A. His two Sons *Iſaac* and *Iſhmael* buried him in the Cave of Machpelah by his Wife *Sarah.*

Q. *Had Iſaac any children by Rebecca?*

A. Yes, two Sons, Eſau, and Jacob.

Q. *Whither of them was the elder?*

A. Eſau.

Q. *How loſt he his birth-right?*

A. He ſold it to Jacob for a meſs of Pottage.

Q. *What befell in the days of Iſaác?*

A. There was a Famine.

Q. *Whi-*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the land of Gerar.

Q. *What befel to him there?*

A. The Lord appeared unto him and promiſed to give the land of Canaan to his ſeed.

Q. *What befell there more?*

A. He denyed his wife: the Lord made him to proſper, inſomuch, that the inhabitants of the Countrey envyed him, and ſtopped his wells.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Beer-ſheba.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. The Lord appeared unto him and comforted him.

Q. *What was the firſt thing he did there?*

A. He offered ſacrifice unto God.

Q. *Whileſt he was there who came to him?*

A. Abimelech, Abuzzath, and

and Pichol the Captain of his Army.

Q. *Wherefore came they?*

A. To make a league with him.

Q. *How did Eſau loſe the bleſſing?*

Anſw. Jacob came firſt, and brought kids dreſſed like veniſon, and ſaid that he was his firſt-born, and ſo got the bleſſing. Chap. 27

Q. *What ſaid Eſau when Jacob had gotten the birth-right and bleſſing from him?*

A. He ſaid, the dayes of mourning for my Father will come ſhortly, then will I ſlay my brother Jacob.

Q. *To prevent this, whither did Iſaac and Rebecca ſend Jacob?*

A. To Padan-Aran to marry a wife. Chap. 1

Q. *What company had he?*

A. His

A. His ſtaff in his hand.

Q. What lodging had he by the way?

A. He laid him down on the ground, and laid a ſtone under his head.

Q. What appeared to him there?

A. A Ladder ſtanding at his head, the top whereof reached up to Heaven, the Angels of God went up and down by it and God above it.

Q. Who was that Ladder?

A. Jeſus Chriſt, who is the way, the truth, & the life. *Joh.* 4.

Q. What did he learn thereby?

A. That the Angels of the Lord were continually ready to bring down comfort and ſuccour to the faithful: but to the wicked, Plagues and Puniſhments.

Q. What

Q. *What did he in the morning?*

A. He took the Stone and ſet it up as a Pillar, and poured oyl on it, and ſaid, If God will be with me, and keep me in this Journey which I go, and give me Bread to eat, and Cloaths to put on, ſo that I may return to my Fathers Houſe in ſafety, then ſhall the Lord be my God, and this ſtone ſhall be his houſe and I will come and ſerve him here.

Q. *Did the Lord proſper his Journey?*

A. Yes: for he had Wives, Children, and ſubſtance. Chap. 29 and 30.

Q. *How many Wives had he?*

A. Two: Leah and Rachel.

Q. *How many Children had he in Padan-Aran?*

A. Eleven Sons, and One Daughter.

Q. *Rehearſe their names.*

A. Reu-

A. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Iſſachar, Zebulun, Dan, Gad, Aſher, Nephthali, Joſeph, and Dinah his daughter.

Q. *What ſubſtance had he?*

A. He had men-ſervants & maid-ſervants, flocks of ſheep, herds of cattle, & great riches.

Q. *How long ſerved he in Padan-Aram?*

Chap. 30 *A.* Twenty years: *viz.* ſeven years for Leah, ſeven years for Rachel; and ſix for his riches.

Q. *Why did he not remain with Laban?*

A. Becauſe the Lord commanded him to return into his Countrey.

Q. *When he returned, With whom had he Controverſy?*

A. With Laban, with God, and with his brother Eſau.

Q. *How was the Controverſy ended with Laban?*

A. God

A. God charged Laban in a dream, that he ſhould ſpeak but good to Jacob.

Q. *How was the Controverſy ended with God?*

A. He wreſtled with God, who gave him a pinch in the thigh, that he halted ever after; but he left not wreſtling untill he had obtained the bleſſing.

Q. *What did the Lord then for ſtrengthening of his faith?*

A. He changed his name from Jacob to Iſrael.

Q. *How was the Contoverſy ended with Eſau?* Chap. 33 and 34

A. With fair words, and gifts.

Q. *Whither went Jacob then?*

A. Unto Shechem and there he bought a parcel of ground of Hamar, Shechem's father, for an hundred pieces of Silver.

Q. *Why went he not to Bethel* acco-

according to the vow and promiſe he had made.

A. He was ſo rich, he had forgotten his promiſe made when he was poor.

Q. How did God puniſh him?

A. His Daughter *Dinah* was raviſhed: *Simeon* and *Levi* became murderers, and he ſtank before all the Countrey.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To *Bethel.* Chap 25.

Q. What charge gave he unto his houſhold?

A. He charged them to put away their ſtrange gods, to cleanſe their hearts, and change their garments.

Q. What did the Lord for the confirmation and ſtrengthning of his faith?

A. He changed his name from *Jacob* to *Iſrael*, ch. 32. 28.

Q. What befell as he parted from

from Bethel?

Anſ. Rahel dyed in Child-birth.

Q. *What called ſhe the Child's name?*

A. *Ben-oni*: the Son of mine affliction.

Queſt. *What did his Father call him?*

A. Benjamin.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Beyond Migdal-eder.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. Reuben lay with his Father's Concubine.

Q. *How old was Iſaac when he dyed?*

A. One Hundred and Fourſcore Years.

Q. *Who buried him?*

A. His two Sons, *Eſau* and *Jacob*.

Q. *Where dwelt Eſau after he had buried his Father?*

A. In

A. In mount Seir; and of him came a great and mighty people.

Q. *Whither went Jacob when his Father Iſaac* dyed?

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. *What befell to Joſeph?*

Chap. 37 A. His brethren hated him, becauſe his father loved him beſt becauſe of his dreames, and becauſe he told his father of their evil ſayings.

Q. *What would they have done with him?*

A. They would have killed him.

Q. *Who ſaved him?*

A. Ruben and Judah ſaid unto the reſt, He is our brother, let us not ſhed his blood.

Q. *What did they with him?*

They put him into a pit.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They made a Feaſt.

Q. *Were*

Q. *Were all preſent at the feaſt?*

A. No: Ruben was abſent.

Q. *What did they then with Joſeph?*

A. They ſold him to the Iſhmaelitiſh Merchants for twenty pieces of Silver.

Q. *When Ruben came to the pit, and found not Joſeph there, what did he?*

A. He rent his cloaths, and went to his brethren, and ſaid, the child is not yonder: and I, whither ſhall I go?

Q. *What did the Iſhmaelitiſh Merchants with him?*

A. They carried him into Egypt, and ſold him to Potiphar, an Eunuch of Pharaoh's.

Q. *Who was Judah his wife?*

A. The daughter of Shuah a Canaanite.

Q. *How many ſons had he by her?*

A. Three:

A. Three: Er, Onan, and Shelah.

Q. *What became of Er and Onan?*

A. The Lord ſlew them becauſe of their wickedneſs.

Q. *What is ſet down of Judah?*

A. He lay with Thamar his daughter in law, who bare him Pharez and Zarah.

Q. *What ſaid Judah when it was told him that Thamar his daughter in law had played the Harlot, and was with Child?*

A. He bade them bring her forth and burn her.

Q. *What learn you from hence?*

A. That the Law which was written in Man's heart, taught them that whoredom ſhould be puniſhed with death: for as yet the law was not given.

Q. *When Potiphar had brought*

Joſeph

Joſeph into Egypt, what did he with him?

A. He made him Ruler over his Houſe.

Q. *What did he with him afterward?*

A. He put him in Priſon, becauſe his wife ſlandred him, and ſaid that he would have layn with her.

Q. *What did Joſeph being in Priſon?*

A. He received mercy at the hands of the Lord, and found favour with the Maſter of the Priſon.

Q. *What is ſet down beſides whileſt he continued in Priſon?*

A. He expounded the chief Butler's & chief Baker's dreams being Priſoners with him.

Q. *Who then delivered Joſeph out of Priſon?*

A. *Pharaoh*, to expound his dreams Chap. 41.

dreames.

Q. *What did Pharaoh with him after this?*

A. He made him ruler over all Egypt, taking the Ring from his own finger, and putting it on Joſephs: he arrayed Joſeph in garments of fine linnen, and put a golden chain about his neck.

Q. *When Joſeph was ruler over Egypt, what did he?*

A. He gathered corn in the ſeven years of plenty, to ſerve in the ſeven years of famine; according to the interpretation of Pharaohs dreams.

Q. *What happened then?*

Chap. 24. A The famine was ſo great in the land of Canaan, that Jacob was inforced to ſend his ſons into Egypt for corn.

Q. *Did Joſeph know his brethren?*

A. *Yes.*

A. Yes.

Q. *How did he uſe them?*

A. Roughly, both in word and deed; for he he called them ſpies, he accuſed them of theft, he impriſoned them, and ſent them for *Benjamin.*

Q. *Did he this of malice, becauſe they had uſed him cruelly?*

A. No: he did it to try their repentance for ſelling of him, and their love to their brother *Benjamin.*

Q. *How often came Ioſephs brethren?*

A. Twice. Chap. 45

Q. *Came Benjamin?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What reaſon had Ioſeph to try their love toward Benjamin rather then any of the reſt?*

A. Becauſe Rahel had no more children but himſelf and Benjamin.

Chap. 47 Q. *What did Joſeph after this?*

A. He made himſelf known unto his brethren, and ſent for his father.

Q. *How long was it from that time that he was ſold by his brethren until the time that he made himſelf known unto them?*

A. It was 22. years: at 16. he was ſold: at 30. he ſtood before Pharaoh: then ſeven years of plenty were paſt, and in the ſecond year of the famine he made himſelf known.

Q. *Came Jacob to Joſeph into Egypt?*

A. Yes, being warned of God in a Viſion.

Q. *How many ſouls came with Jacob into Egypt?*

A. Seventy.

Chap. 4. Q. *What ſaid Joſeph unto Pharaoh concerning his father and his brethren?*

A. He

A. He ſaid they were poor Shepheards in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How old was Jacob then?*

A. One hundred and thirty years.

Q. *Where dwelt Jacob then?*

A. In the land of Goſhen.

Q. *When Jacob was ſick, who came to viſit him?*

A. Joſeph with his two ſons Manaſſes and Ephraim? Chap. 48

Q. *What ſaid Jacob to Ioſeph?*

A. He commanded and made him to ſwear that he would carry him out of Egypt and bury him in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How long lived Iacob in Egypt?*

A. Seventeen years, and 30. before: In all he lived 147. years.

Q. *Did Iacob make a will be-*

fore his death?

A. Yes; and gave them, as ſome note, armes, & then porpheſieth what ſhould befal them.

Q. *Rehearſe the twelve Tribes.*

A. Reuben, Simeon, Iudah, Iſſacher, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Aſher, Nepthali, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manaſſeh.

Q. *Which of Iacobs ſons are left forth?*

A. Levi and Joſeph, Levi becauſe he had bloudy hands; and Ioſeph, becauſe he had a double portion, more afflictions than his brethren.

Q. *Who were placed in their ſtead?*

A. Ephraim and Manaſſeh.

Q. *What armes did Iacob give unto his ſons, therein prophecying what ſhould become of them?*

A. Unto Rueben, *water.*

Simeon

Simeon and Levi, *Inſtruments of cruelty.*
Iudah, *a Lyon.*
Iſſacher, *an Aſſe.*
Zebulon, *an Haven for Ships.*
Dan, *a Serpent.*
Gad, *an Hoſt of men.*
Aſher, *danties for a King.*
Nepthali, *an Hinde.*
Joſeph, *a fruitful Bough by a wall ſide.*
Benjamin, *a Wolfe.*

Q. *By theſe things what did he propheſie of his children? and firſt of Reuben?*

A. That he ſhould not be excellent, but weak as water, and perform no worthy work.

Q. *How many things did belong to the eldeſt?*

A. Three: the Kingdom, the Prieſt hood, & the double Portion.

Q. *Why was he deprived of them all?*

A. Becauſe he lay with his Fathers Concubine; the Kingdome he gave to Judah, the double portion to Joſeph, becauſe he had more troubles than his brethren.

Q. *Who had the Prieſthood?*

A. The Lord did after aſſign it to *Levi*, becauſe his hands were ſanctified with the ſlaughter of the Idolaters.

Q. *What propheſied he of Simeon and Levi?*

A. That they ſhould be divided in Jacob, and ſcattered in Iſrael.

Q. *What propheſied he of Judah?*

A. Four things: 1. his principality: 2. his victory over his enemies, as a Lyon: 3. the ſtability of his Kingdom; under the Meſſiah: 4. his outward plenty and proſperity.

Q. *What doth he propheſy of Ze-*

Zebulun?

A. Of the place of his dwelling and of his trade by ſea.

Q. *What did he proph: ſy of Iſſachar?*

A. That he ſhould love peace, and therefore ſhould labour and bear burthens as an Aſſe.

Q. *What did he propheſie of Dan?*

A. Their ſubtilty as of a ſerpent, their manifold oppreſſions and corruptions, and therefore to expect their Meſſiah for their deliverance, and ſtand in great need of God his ſalvation.

Q. *What did he propheſy of Gad?*

A. That he ſhould be oppreſſed with troops of men; but ſhould overcom at the laſt.

Q. *What did he propheſy of Aſhur?*

A. That he ſhould be exceeding fruitful, and furniſhed with dainties for a King, and ſweet Ointments and Perfumes for Princes.

Q. *What doth he propheſie of Nepthali?*

A. That he ſhould not go raſhly to War, but ſhould firſt give favourable words of peace: which being not regarded, he ſhould go to war, and be ſpeedy therein as an Hinde.

Q. *What doth he propheſie of Joſeph?*

A. Firſt, of his own proſperity, as a fruitful Bough over a Well: 2. Then of his two children as branches over a Wall: 3. Of his adverſity by his enemies, as cruel Archers. 4. Of his victories (by Gods bleſſing) over them all.

Q. *What did he propheſie of*

Benja-

Benjamin?

A. That he ſhould be given to war and ſpoil, his place being bounded with many enemies.

Q. *Where did he appoint to be buried?*

A. In the Land of Canaan, in the cave of Machpelah, which Abraham brought of Ephron the Hittite.

Q. *Who buried him?*

A. *Ioſeph* according to the will and the Oath which he before had ſworn to his Father. Chap. 50

Q. *Did Ioſeph ſeek to be revenged of his brethren after the death of his Father?*

A. No: but uſed them with all kindneſs.

Q. *How long did Joſeph bear rule over Egypt?*

A. Fourſcore years.

Q. *Why was he buried in the Land of Canaan?*

A. That it might be a ſign to his poſterity, that they ſhould return into the land of Canaan.

Q. How long did Ioſeph bear rule over the land of Egypt?

A. Fourſcore years.

Q. How long lived he in all?

A. One hundred and ten years.

Q. When he dyed, where was he buryed?

A. He was embalmed to be carryed into the land of Canaan at his brethrens return.

Geneſeos Finis.

Exodus.

Q. What call you the ſecond book of Moſes?

A. Exodus.

Q. Why is it ſo called?

A. becauſe it containeth the going

going of the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt.

Q. *What is the substance of this book?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel from the death of Joseph, until the establishing of the Tabernacle in the wilderness.

Q. *Into how many parts is it divided?*

A. Into two parts: The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Egypt, after the death of Joseph until their departure: and their estate in the wilderness, until the establishing of the Tabernacles.

Q. *How were the children of Israel used after the death of Joseph?*

A. They had burdens and afflictions laid upon them.

Q. *Were they overwhelmed with*

with these burthens?

A. No: the more they were afflicted, the mightier they grew.

Q. *What Laws did Pharaoh make against them?*

A. That the Mid-wives should slew all their men children: afterward he commanded them to be cast into the River.

Q. *Did the Mid-wives obey the King?*

A. No.

Q. *Did they well in disobeying him?*

A. Yes: because he commanded them an evil work.

Q. *Did the Lord like it?*

A. Yes: for he built them houses, and blessed them.

Q. *These Laws being made, how escaped Moses?*

Chap. 1. A. His Mother hid him three Months, and when she could

could hide him no longer, ſhe made a basbet of Reeds: and dawbed it with ſlime & pitch: and laid the child therein, and ſet it among the bul-ruſhes, by the River ſide.

Q. *How eſcaped he drowning?*

A. Pharaohs daughter came down to waſh her ſelf, and found him there.

Q. *What did ſhe with him?*

A. She put him to Nurſe to his own Mother.

Q. *What did his Mother with him when ſhe had weaned him?*

A. She brought him to Pharaohs Daughter again.

Q. *What did ſhe with him?*

A. She brought him up in Pharaohs Houſe. Chap. 4.

Q. *What was the cauſe of his departure from the Court?*

A. Pharaoh would have killed him, becauſe he had ſlain an

an Egyptian.

Q. *How long lived Moſes in Pharaohs Court.*

A. Forty Years.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the Land of Midian.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He kept Iethroes ſheep and married Iethroes daughter.

Q. *Had Moſes any Children by her?*

Chap. 3 *A.* Yes; a Son called Gerſham.

Q. *What befel to him then in Midian?*

A. The Lord appeared in a flame of fire out of a buſh, and bad him go and deliver his brethren the children of Iſrael out of Egypt.

Q. *Was he willing to go?*

A. No: for he propounded five objections.

1. Firſt, his own baſeneſs.

2. Second-

2. Secondly, his ignorance of God name.

3. Thirdly, that they would not hear him.

4. Fourthly, his slow speech.

5. Fiftly, he desired him to send another.

Q. *How did the Lord answer them?*

A. To the first he said: I will be with thee.

2. Secondly, he told him his name.

3. Thirdly, he gave him signs.

4. Fourthly, he said; I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what to say.

5. Fiftly, he was angry.

Q. *What signs did God give Moses to assure him, that he being a poor Shepheard, should deliver them out of the hands of so mighty a King?* Chap. 4.

A. First.

A. First he bade him caſt his rod on the ground, and it was turned into a Serpent: and he bade him take it by the tayle, and it was turned into a rod again.

Secondly, he bade him put his hand into his boſome, and pull it out, and it was leprous; and he bade him put it in and pull it out againe, and it was as his other hand.

Thirdly, he bade him take water and ſprinckle it on the ground, and it was turned into blood.

Q. *Whom did God ſend with Moſes to help him?*

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. *Did he then goe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What befell to him by the way?*

Chap. 8 A. The Angel of the Lord met

met him, and would have ſlaine him, becauſe he neglected the Circumciſion of his Son.

Q. Who did circumciſe him?

A. His Mother Zipporah took a ſharpe knife, and cut the fore-skinn of her Son, and caſt it at her husbands feet, ſaying, Thou art indeed a bloody husband unto me.

Q. Who met him then?

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. Did they their meſſage unto Pharaoh?

A. Yes.

Q. Would Pharaoh let the people goe?

A. No: he ſaid, who is the Lord that I ſhould obey him? the people are idle. Chap. 5

Q. What commandement gave he then?

A. He commanded them to make the whole tale of brick, and

and to gather ſtraw themſelves.

Q. *What did the people then?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes and Aaron.

Q. *What did Moſes?*

A. He complained unto the Lord.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He renewed his promiſe concerning their deliverance, & ſendeth Moſes and Aaron again unto Pharaoh.

Q. *Did Pharaoh then let them goe?*

Chap. 5. A. No: The Lord had hardned his heart, and he would not let go.

Q. *Did Moſes and Aaron their meracles before Pharaoh?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Why then would he not let them go?*

A. Becauſe his Sorcerers did the

the like.

Q. *How many plagues did God send upon Pharaoh & the Egyptians before he would let them goe?*

A. Ten.

Q. *Rehearse them?*

A. 1. He turned Water into Bloud, fishes dyed. Chap. 8

2. Frogs over the Land of Egypt.

3. Lice.

4. Swarms of Flyes. 9.

5. Murraine among Beasts.

6. Scabs and Blisters.

7. Thunder, Lightning, and Haile.

8. Grashoppers.

9. Darkness. 10.

10. All the first-born of Egypt were slain.

Q. *Did the Sorcerers of Egypt the like?*

A. Yes, untill Lice, then they said, 11.

said, Surely it is the finger of God.

Q. *Would Pharaoh then let them goe?*

A Yes, at darkeneſſe, all ſavin their cattell.

Q. *What ſaid Moſes?*

A. He ſaid he would not leave one hooſe behind him.

Q. *Did any of theſe plagues hurt the Iſraelites?*

A. No.

Q. *What did they at their departure?*

A. They borrowed of their Neighbours the Egyptians, jewels of Silver, and jewels of Gold.

Q. *What aſſurance did God give them, that the laſt and greateſt Plague ſhould not hurt the Iſraelites?*

A. He inſtituted the Paſſeover.

Q. *What*

Q. What was the Paſſeover?

A. A Male-Lamb of a year old, without ſpot or blemiſh.

Q. How ſhould it be dreſſed?

A. They ſhould roaſt it.

Q. How ſhould it be eaten?

A. With their loyns girded, their ſhooes on their feet, their ſtaves in their hands ready for a journey, and they muſt eate it in haſte.

Q. What ſhould be done with the blood?

A. They ſhould ſtrike it on their door poſts, that the Angels ſeeing it, might paſs over them.

Q. Did he let them go at the laſt Plague?

A. Yes.

Q. How many were they that departed?

A. About ſix hundred thouſand men, beſides children.

Q. How

Q. *How long were they in Egypt?*

A. Four hundred and thirty years.

Q. *What did the Israelites then?*

A. They sanctified all their first-born unto the Lord.

Q. *What did they at their departure?*

Chap. 13 *A.* They took the bones of Joseph with them.

Q. *How many years were they going out of Egypt into Canaan?*

A. Forty years.

Q. *How many journies had they?*

A. Forty and two.

Q. *How many principal journies?*

A. Twelve: Piha-hiroth, Marah, the wilderness of Sin, Rephidim, mount Sinai, Kibroth-Hattaavah, Hazeroth, Rithmah in Paran, Cadesh Barnea,

nea, Mount Hor, Punon in Zalmon, and the plain of Moab.

Q. *How many of them are set down in this Book?*

A. The first five, Piha-hiroth, Marah, the Wilderness of Sin, Rephidim, and Mount Sinai.

Q. *How were they conducted into the Land of Canaan?*

A. The Lord went before them by day in a Pillar of a cloud to lead them the way, & by night in a Pillar of fire to give them light, that they might go both by day and by night, *chap.* 13. *vers.* 21.

Q. *What befell at Piha-hiroth?*

A. They murmured against Moses, because the red Sea was before them, the Mountains on either side of them, and Pharaoh with all his hoast behind them. *Chap.* 14.

Q. *What*

Q. What did Moſes?

A. He prayed unto the Lord, and the Lord bade him ſtrike the Sea with his rod; and he did ſo: and the Sea was divided, ſo that the Children of Iſrael paſſed thorow dry-ſhod: But Pharaoh and all his Hoaſt following them, were drowned.

Q. What did the Children of Iſrael then?

A. They Sung a Song of thankſ-giving for their deliverance.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Marah.

Q. What befel there?

A. They murmured againſt Moſes, becauſe the waters were bitter.

Q. What did Moſes?

A. He Prayed unto the Lord, and the Lord bade him cut

cut down boughes, and cast them into the waters, and they were made sweet.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Elim, where were 12 fountains of waters and seventy palme trees.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To the wilderness of Sin.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. They murmured against Moses & Aaron for bread, & the Lord sent them down Manna.

Q. *What did they else?*

A. They sanctified the Sabbath. Chap. 16

Q. *What did* Moses *command them?*

A. To keep a pot full of Manna, for a remembrance to their posterity.

Q. *How long did they eat Manna?*

A. Forty years, till they

came to the borders of Canaan.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To Rephidim.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes for water; and the Lord bade him ſtrike the Rock, and there guſhed out water.

Q. *What befel there elſe?*

A. They fought a battel with the Amalekites, and builded an Altar.

Q. *Who had the Victory?*

A. When Moſes held up his Hands, Iſrael prevailed, but when he held them down, the Amalekites overcame.

Q. *What befel after this?*

A. Jethro Moſes Father-in-Law came to ſee him, and gave him counſel for the chooſing of Magiſtrates.

Q. *What manner of men ought they to be?*

A. Men

A. Men of courage, fearing God, hating covetousness, and loving the truth.

Q. *What must these Magistrates do?*

A. They must bring the hard Causes unto Moses, and judge small matters themselves.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Mount Sinai.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. Israel is chosen from among all other Nations. The people promised to obey God: He that toucheth the Hill dieth: Chap. 15
The Lord appeared unto Moses, and gave the Law in Thunder and Lightning.

Q. *Why was the Law so given?*

A. That it might compel them to obey and follow it with fear and trembling.

Q. *Why was the Gospel given*

in triumph and joy?

A. That it might intice men to follow it joyfully and willingly.

Q. *Had they no Law before they came to Sinai?*

A. Yes: they had the Law from the beginning.

Q. *By what reason prove you this?*

A. First, the Law is everlasting, *Psal.* 119. 144.

2. It was in their hearts to accuse or excuse themselves, *Rom.* 2. 15. *Acts* 14. 17.

3. *Adam* was created after the Image and likeness of God, *Genes.* 1. 27. in Righteousness and Holiness, *Ephes.* 4. 24.

4. Wicked men condemn that which is evil, and commend that which is good.

Q. *Can you shew me an example of it in man before they came to*

Mount

Mount Sinai?

A. Yes, of every one of them.

Q. *Where find you the first commandment, which forbiddeth to live without a God, or to have strange gods, but to have the everliving God, for our God?*

A. Jacob saith, Put away the strange Gods, *Genesis*, chap. 35. 2.

Q. *The second concerneth the worship of God against Idols.*

A. It appeareth that this was written in their hearts, in that Jacobs household brought their Idols to him, Genesis 35. 4.

And *Rachel* who first brought them into *Jacobs* house, hid them when they were sought for, Gen. 31. 34.

Q. *Where find you the reve-*

rend regard of Gods Name, the ſum of the Third Commandement?

A. In *Gen.* 24. 3. and 21. 2, 3. Swear by the Lord God of Heaven.

Q. What record have you of the obſervation of the Sabbath?

A. It is ſet down in *Gen.* 2. 3. and in *Exod.* 16. 23.

Q. Where find you reverence to Parents performed?

A. Shem and Japheth reverencing their Father Noah, are bleſſed: Ham ſcorning him, is curſed in his Son Canaan, *Gen.* 9. 25, 26. Eſau mournes becauſe he cannot have his Fathers bleſſing, and bridles his heat againſt Jacob, becauſe he would not grieve his Father, *Gen.* 27. 41.

Q. Where find you the eighth commandements againſt murder?

A. In

A. In *Gen.*4.9. *Cain* concealeth the killing of *Abel*; and God expreſſely forbiddeth it, *Gen.*9.6.

Q. *What find you againſt Whordome?*

A. The Sons of Jacob ſay, Should he make our Siſter a whore? *Gen.*34.31. Judah commands Thamar to be brought forth to be burnt, *Gen.*48.2.

Queſt. *What have you againſt ſtealth?*

A. Joſephs brethren ſay; God forbid that we ſhould ſteale; Gen.44.7,8.

Q. *What find you againſt lying or deceiving?*

A. Judah kept promiſe, not lying or deceiving, *Geneſis* 38. 20.

Q. *Where is Luſt forbidden?*

A. It was ſin to look on a Woman, to luſt after her, and

punished even in Kings, *Gen.*12. 17. and 20. 7.

Q. In how many tables was the Law given?

A. In two tables of stone.

Q. Why were they written in stone?

A. Because it was more easie to write them in stone then in mans heart.

Q. How many commandements doth the first table contain?

Chap.20 A. Four; Wherein is set down our dutie towards God.

Q. How many commandements doth the second table contain?

A. Six, wherein is set down our dutie towards our neighbour.

Q. Who writ this law?

A. God.

Quest. *Were there no more laws*

laws given but the ten commandements?

A. Yes, but those are the sum of all: for there were judicial and ceremonial laws given also.

Q. What doth the 21 chapter contain?

A. Certain Laws for the preservation of mans body, which were given to bridle our corrupt nature.

Q. What doth the 22 chapter contain?

A. Certain judicial Laws concerning buying and selling, usury, and revevence to Magistrates, &c.

Q. What doth the 23 chapter contain?

A. Certain ceremonial Laws of feasts.

Q. What did the Lord promise them that would obey and

keepe his commandements?

A. He said, I will be an enemy to thine enemies, and I will afflict them that afflict thee, *&c. verſ.* 22, 23.

Q. *What doth the* 24. *Chapter containe?*

A. The confirmation of the Law.

Q. *How long was Moſes in the Mount?*

A. Forty dayes and forty nights.

Q. *How many things did the Lord appoint Moſes to make?*

A. Nine.

Q. *Which be they?*

Chap. 31. *A.* 1. The Tabernacle. 2. Arke. 3. Mercy-ſeat. 4. Table of ſhew-bread. 5. Candleſtick. 6. Altar of burnt offering. 7. Altar of perfume. 8. Laver. 9. Prieſts garments.

Q. *Who ſhould make them?*

A. Aho-

A. Aholiab and Bezaleel.

Q. *Wherefore should they make them?*

A. Of those things which the People brought, *viz.* Of Gold, Silver, Brass, Blew Silk, Purple, Scarlet, fine Linnen, Goates Hair, Rams skin dyed Red, Baggers skin, and Shittim wood.

Q. *Whilst Moses was in the Mount, what did the people?*

A. They made a Calfe, and worshipped it. Chap. 32

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He bade Moses go down to them.

Q. *What did he when he came down?*

A. He cast the two Tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the Mount, and he took the Calfe, and burned it in the fire, and ground it unto powder,

powder, and ſtrewed it upon the water, and made the children of *Iſrael* to drink of it.

Q. What did Moſes then?

A. He went and ſtood in the gate of the camp, and ſaid, Who pertaineth to the Lord, let him come to me.

Q. Who came then to him?

A. The Levites.

Q. What ſaid he to them?

A. Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and goe to and fro from gate to gate thorow the hoaſt, and ſlay every man his brother, & every man his companion, & every man his neighbour, and they did ſo; for which their hands were ſanctified.

Q. How many were ſlain that day?

A. About 3 thouſand men.

Q. What befel after this?

A. The Lord was angry, and denied

denied to go with them.

Q. What did Moſes then?

A. He prayed unto the Lord, and he promiſed to go with them.

Q. What did Moſes elſe?

A. He deſired to ſee the glory of the Lord.

Q. Did the Lord grant his requeſt?

A. Yes: for he covered him in the cleft of a Rock whilſt he paſſed by.

Q. What did the Lord after this?

A. He bad Moſes hew two tables of ſtone like to the former, and to come up to the top of the Mount.

Q. Did he ſo?

A. Yes.

Q. How long ſtayed he in the Mount?

A. Forty dayes and forty nights.

Q. Whence

Q. *Where should they have their provision to make those things which were appointed?*

Chap. 33 *A.* From the People.

Q. *Did they bring enough?*

A. Yes, they brought so much that they were bidden to stay.

Finis Exodi.

Leviticus.

Q. *What call you the third book of Moses?*

A. Leviticus.

Q. *Why is it so called?*

A. Because it containeth the office of the Levites, and those things which appertaine unto them.

Q. *How is it divided?*

A. Into two parts: the sacrifices which they were to offer, and

and the persons which should offer them.

Q. *By whom was this law of sacrifices given?*

A. By the Lord.

Q. *Where?*

A. In the Tabernacle by Sinai.

Q. *How many kinds of sacrifices were appointed?*

A. Five: the burnt offering, *chap.* 1. the meat offering, *ch.* 2. the peace-offering, *chap.* 3. the sin-offering, *chap.* 4. the trespass-offering, *chap.* 5.

Q. *How many things are to be observed in these sacrifices?*

A. Two: the matter or things whereof they were, & the manner how they should be ordered.

Q. *What manner of things were appointed to be offered?*

A. They were of two sorts, either of Creatures which have life;

life; or of creatures without life.

Q. What things are appointed which have life?

A. Of the herd, bullocks, a red cow: of the flock, rams, ewes, lambs, goats, both male, and female. Of fowles, Turtle-doves, pigeons, and sparrows.

Q. What are those things without life?

A. Oyl, fine flower, incense, cakes, and wafers unleavened, salt, ears of corn, Cedar-wood, a skarlet lace, and hyssope.

Q. In offering of sacrifices what is forbidden?

A. Leaven, hony, fat, bloud, the inwards of beasts, and the maw of birds.

Q. What is thereby figured?

A. By leaven and hony corruption of doctrine and life: by fat

fat and bloud are figured ſenſualitie and crueltie.

Q. *What things are principally commanded to be uſed in the ſacrifices?*

A. Salt, and fire, the one eating away, and the other purg corruptions.

Q. *Thus much of the matter: now of the manner and rites to be obſerved in offering the ſacrifice, what are they?*

A. They were divers, and are ſet down in divers places of this book, but eſpecially in the ſixt and ſeventh chapters.

Q. *Now we are come to the ſecond part of the book, which concerneth the perſons of the Levites and ſacrificers, what doth the Holy Ghoſt ſet down concerning them?*

A. Two things: the firſt is ſpecial to them alone: the ſecond

is

is common to them with others namely, ſanctification.

Q. *What is that which is proper to them all?*

A. To offer the Sacrifices, which was appointed to Aaron and his Sons; their conſecration, and the execution of their function, 8. 9

Q. *With what fire?*

A. With ſuch fire as came from the Lord.

Q. *Did any offer with other fire?*

A. Yes, Nadab and Abihu: for which, fire came from before the Lord and conſumed them, *chap.* 10.

Q. *What is that which is common to the Levites with the reſt of the people?*

A. Sanctification, and that is preſcribed, firſt, in forbidding that which is evil: Secondly, in com-

commanding that which is good.

Q. *What are those things forbidden?*

A. They are either ceremonial, or moral.

Q. *What are the Laws ceremonial?*

A. The distinction of Creatures clean or unclean, *chap.* 11. Touching things accounted unclean, uncleanness after child-birth, *chap.* 12. or for certain diseases of the body, *chap.* 13. 14, and 15. and Purification from uncleanness, *chap.* 16. and 17.

Q. *What are those moral things forbidden?*

A. Adultry, Fornication, Incest, and all such uncleanness, *chap.* 18. and in part of the 20. and 21. *chapters.*

Q. *Now come to things which are*

are commanded what are they?

A. They are either private to our ſelves; or in performance of our duty to our neighbour; or elſe to God, as followeth in the reſidue of the book.

Q. What times or feaſts are principally appointed?

A. The times and feaſts appointed in this book, are either weekly, as the Sabbath, or yearly as the Paſſeover, the feaſt of unleavened bread, of the firſt-fruits, of Whitſuntide, of Trumpets, and of Tabernacles.

Q. Is there no other time appointed for the ſervice of God, but thoſe?

A. Yes, he hath appointed to be ſerved every day with a morning and evening ſacrifice, *Numb.* 28.4.

Q. *How*

Q. *How did Moſes conclude this book?*

A. He ſealed up theſe former laws with the promiſes, and threatnings of God, Chap. 26. and the laſt chapter concerneth vows.

Finis Levitici.

Number.

Q. *What call you the fourth book of Moſes?*

A. Numbers.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it principally conſiſteth of numbring.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of it?*

A. The hiſtory of the children of Iſrael, after their departure from Mount Sinai, until they came to the plain of Moab, upon the confines and borders

ders of the Land of Canaan.

Q. *How is this Book divided?*

A. Into two parts: the firſt containeth the Numbering of the Children of Iſrael, prepared for the journey: the ſecond, the number of their Journeys from Mount Sinai, to the borders of Canaan: and at their laſt ſtation they are again numbred.

Q. *What was the number of the people here numbred?*

A. Six Hundred and three thouſand, five Hundred and fifty.

Q. *How often were the children of Iſrael numberd in this travell?*

A. Thrice, the firſt and ſecond times at mount Sinai, the third at their laſt ſtation, when they were to enter into the land.

Q. *Why*

Q. *Why were they thus often numbred?*

A. The first time they were numbred, that towards the building of the Tabernacle, every man might give a price for the redemption of his life.

The second time they were numbred for disposing of them in order for journeying about the Tabernacle, and pitching their Tents at the end of their journey.

The third time they were numbered, that the division and disposing of the land might be to every Tribe according to the number.

Q. *Why were the Levites numbred the first time?*

A. To shew that they had need of a Redeemer & Redemption, as well as any other men.

Q. *Why were not the Levites numbred*

numbred the ſecond nor third time?

A. They were not numbred the ſecond time, becauſe they were to attend upon the Tabernacle, and not to go to warr. And they were not numbred the third time, becauſe they had no lot of inheritance among their brethren.

Q. *At what age were the Levites taken to the Lord?*

A. At a month old they were dedicated to the Lord, *Numbers* 3. 15. at 28 they were to labour and to do ſervice in the Tabernacle, *Numb.* 8. 28. at thirty, to enter into the more inward works of the Sanctuary *Numb.* 4. 3. and at fifty to leave the hard labours, and to take charge to guide, to over-ſee, and to preſcribe by counſel and inſtruction what others ſhould do *Numb.* 8. 25.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many of the twelve principal journies are set down in this book?*

A. Seven: Kibroth, Hattaavah, Hazeroth, Rithma in Paran, Kadesh Barnea, Mount Hor, Pueon in Zalmonia, and the plain of Moab.

Q. *How many things do you observe in these journies?*

A. Two: either such as are common to them all, or peculiar to either, severally considered by it self.

Quest. *How many things are there common to every of these journies?*

A. Three: the peoples murmuring, Moses prayer, and Gods mercies.

Q. *Did the people murmure at every journey?*

A. Yes, in seven journies they murmured eight times.

Q. *Against whom did they murmur?*

A. Upon every dislike they did murmur against Moses and against God.

Q. *What did Moses when they murmured at him?*

A. He as a most mild man prayed, yet once he shewed a passion of imperfection, for which the Lord was angry, and would not suffer him to enter into the land of Canaan, Chap. 20. 11.

Q. *Did the Lord bear with their continual grudging and murmurings?*

A. Yes, he gave ear to Moses prayer, and continued his mercies towards them.

Q. *Now shew me those things which are peculiar to each journey: and first to Kibroth Hattaavah?*

A. First,

A. First, as weary of their journey, they murmured. The Lord sent fire, & consumed the utmost parts, but Moses praying, the fire was quenched.

Secondly, they loathed Manna the heavenly Bread: Lusted for flesh: 7 Elders are joyned to Moses to assist him in governing this unruly people: Quailes are sent, and the people die with the flesh between their teeth, chap. 11.

Q. *What is peculiar to the station at Hazaroth?*

A. Aaron and Miriam murmured against Moses.

Q. *For what cause?*

Answer. They pretended one cause, his marriage with a Midianitish woman, but their ambition was the very cause, chap. 12. 2. Miriam is stricken with leprosie: Moses prayeth, and God

healeth her.

Q. *What is peculiar to Rithma in Paran?*

A. Twelve men are ſent to ſearch the Land of Canaan. Upon the falſe report of ten, the people murmure, as if God could not performe his promiſe to give them the Land: They would have ſtoned Caleb and Joſhua, for reporting truth.

Q. *How were they delivered from ſtoning?*

A. By the hand of the Lord: who told them, that none of them ſhould enter into the Land of promiſe, ſave Caleb and Joſhua: and they which enterpriſed to enter into the Land contrary to Gods appointment, were ſlain by their enemies.

Q. *Did the people remaining, (taſting his mercies; and ſeeing his judge-*

judgments) love, fear, and serve him?

A. No: there was one found upon the Sabbath Day gathering of sticks.

Q. *What was done with him?*

A. He was by the Lords Commandements stoned to death, *chap.* 15 36.

Q. *That was but the act of one, what aid the rest?*

A. Others did not take heed; for first, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, with 250. Captains, rebelled against Moses and Aaron, and the Earth opening, swallowed up them and theirs.

Secondly, The people not taking warning thereby, did all murmure against Moses and Aaron, wherefore there were destroyed, 14700. of them.

Q. *What did Moses and Aaron?*

A. They fought an atonement with God for them.

Q. *How was the matter ended?*

A. God set order, first, for the Priesthood, secondly, for a sacrifice for their sins.

Q. *What order was taken for the Priesthood?*

A. The Lord bade Moses take for every tribe a rod, and write every mans name upon their rod, and Aarons name upon the Levites rod, & lay them in the Tabernacle before the Ark, and the mans rod which budded would the Lord chuse.

Q. *Whose rod did bud?*

A. Aarons did bud and blossome, and he had the Priesthood.

Q. *What order was taken for their sins?*

A. God appointed the Sacrifice

erifice of the red cow, chap. 19. for the cleansing of these their sins, and the ashes of purifying of the unclean by touching the dead.

Q. *When they departed from Rithma in Paran, whither went they?*

A. To Kadesh Barnea.

Q. *What things are peculiar to that journey?*

A. Four: first the death of Miriam.

Secondly, the Israelites murmur for water.

Tairdly, Moses and Aaron are charged with incredulity, and receive judgment to die in the wilderness.

Fourthly, Edom denieth Israel passage thorow his countrey.

Q. *The next journey being Mount Hor, what befel there?*

A. Aaron died: Eleazer his

son succeedeth him. *Arad* the King of Canaan commeth forth against Israel, & is vanquished.

Q. *To their journey from mount Hor, to Punon in Zalmona, what things are peculiar?*

A. In their journey about the land of *Edom*, they murmure at the hardness of the way, and for Bread and Water, loathing Manna.

They are destroyed by fiery Serpents, and are remedied by the brazen Serpent.

They overthrow two Kings, *Sihon* and *Og*, and destroy their countries.

Q. *In their journey to the plain of Moab, what is principally to be considered?*

A. The estate of them, when some of them entered into their portions, and others were ready to enter.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many things are herein to be considered?*

A. Two: first, the hinderances; *secondly*, the reconciliation of the people.

Q. *How were they hindred?*

A. Partly by others, but especially by their own sins.

Q. *Who were those others?*

A. Balak the King of *Moab*; who sent for *Balaam* to curse the people. *Balaam* the false Prophet, who could not curse them, but gave counsel to allure them to sin; and the Medianitish woman, who enticed them to Fornication and Idolatry.

Q. *Did the Lord suffer those sins to go unpunished?*

A. No: he began first with his own people, and by a plague destroyed of them, 24000.

Q. *What did he with his enemies?*

A. When he was reconciled to his people, he powred out his wrath upon them.

Q. In what sort?

A. Balak and the five Kings of Midian were slain. Ba'aam the false prophet was controled by his Ass, and also slain. All the males of Midian, and the women who had lyen by man, were slain.

Q. How was God reconciled to his people?

A. By the Zeal of Phineas, who slew Zimri and Cosbi, committing fornication.

Q. What testimony did God give of his reconciliation?

A. First, he made a covenant with Phineas: Secondly, he anointed Joshua to be Governour in Moses stead. Thirdly, he gave to Reuben, Gad, and halfe the tribe of Manasseh, their

their portions on that side of Jordan, in the Land of Moab. Fourthly, twelve men are assigned to divide the Land of Canaan. Lastly, their laws given for Sacrifices, Observations of Feasts, Vows, Cities of Refuge, and inheritances.

Finis Numb.

Deuteron.

Q. What call you the fifth book of Moses?

A. Deuteronomie.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because it containeth a second rehearsal of the Law.

Q. What doth he in the beginning of this Book?

A. He repeateth the acts which God hath done for them in peace and warre: because they

they were dead to whom the Law was given at Mount *Sinai*: and to make them more attentive to the Law, from the first Chapter to the fifth.

Q. What doth he then?

A. He repeated the Law more particularly, he exhorteth and perswadeth them to observe and keep the Law: from the fifth Chapter, to the 31. In the 31. chapter he prepareth himself to die, and resigneth up his Office.

In the 32. chapter, he signifieth a *Psalm*. and in the 33. chap. he blesseth the Tribes of Israel.

Q. Why did Moses *bless* Levi *otherwise than* Jacob *did?*

A. Because of the zeal that the *Levites* shewed at Mount *Sinai*, the curses of *Iacob* upon *Levi*, were turned into blessings.

Q. Where

Q. *Where dyed* Moſes?

A. In the Land of *Moab.*

Q. *Why did he not enter into the Land of Canaan?*

A. Becauſe he murmured at the waters of *Meribah*, ſaying, Hear now you Rebels: ſhall we give you water out of the Rock? *Numb.* 20.10.

Q. *Did he ſee the Land of Canaan?*

A. Yes; he went up into Mount *Nebo*, unto the top of *Piſgah*, and the Lord ſhewed him all the Land of *Gilead* unto *Dan.*

Q. *Whom did he appoint in his ſtead?*

A. Ioſhua the Son of *Nun.*

Q. *How long lived* Moſes?

A. One hundred and twenty years.

Q. *Where was he buried?*

A. In a Valley in the Land of

of Moab, over-against Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his Sepulcher unto this day.

Q. *By whom was he buried?*

A. By an Angel of the Lord lest the Israelites knowing of his grave, should go a Whoring after it.

Finis Deuteronomii.

Joshua.

Q. *What government had the children of Israel after they came out of Egypt?*

A. Captains.

Q. *How many Captains had they?*

A. Two, Moses and Joshua.

Q. *What did Moses?*

A. He brought them out of the Land of Egypt, into the Plain of Moab.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did Ioshua?*

A. He brought them out of the Plain of Moab, into the land of Canaan.

Q. *What call you this Booke next to Deuteronomie?*

A. Ioshua.

Q. *Why is it so called?*

A. Because it containeth the government of Ioshua.

Q. *What is the substance of this book?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel after the death of Moses, till they were established in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How many things must we consider in this book?*

A. Three, Ioshua his calling, his acts, and his death.

Q. *Who called him?*

A. God.

Q. *What to doe?*

A. To govern his people.

Q. *What*

Q. *What charge gave he him?*

A. To do all things which he commanded, and only those.

Q. *Did he so?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How did God bless him?*

A. The people obeyed him. They passed *Iordan* dry-shod, The people being sore with circumcision, their enemies durst not stir against them. The walls of *Ierieho* fell down, no man touching them.

Chap. 2

Q. *How are his acts divided?*

A. Into the acts of War, and his acts of Peace.

Q. *What were his acts of War?*

A. He sent out two men to spie *Iericho*, and as they were spying, the men of the City sought to kill them.

Q. *How escaped they?*

A. By the means of an Harlot named *Rahab.*

Q. *When*

Q. *When they departed, what did they?*

A. She made them swear that they would spare her and all her household at the destruction of the City.

Q. *How did they get out of the City?*

A. She let them down by a cord thorow a Window.

Q. *What sign did they give her of her deliverance?*

A. They did bid her bind a cord of Red-thred in the Window thorow which she let them down.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. They turned to *Joshua.*

Q. *What news brought they?*

A. That all the Inhabitants of the land fainted because of *Israel.*

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He bad them set up twelve stones

stones in Jordan, and as many in Gilgal, for a memorial to their posterity.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

Chap. 4 *A.* He commanded Joshua to circumcise every Man-child of the Children of Israel.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He made him sharpe knives as he was commanded, and circumcised all the men children that were born in the Wilderness since their coming out of Egypt, for they did not circumcise any by the way.

Chap. 5

Q. *Where were the children of Israel when they were circumcised?*

A. At Gilgal.

Q. *What befel there else?*

A. Manna ceased, and they did eat of the Fruit of the Land of Canaan.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He

A. He over-threw Jericho, and burnt it with fire, all the Gold and Silver, with brass and Iron, were consecrated to the Lord. Chap. 6

Q. *After what manner was Iericho taken?*

A. The Ark of God compassed it in six dayes, every day once; and the seventh day the Priests carried it about the City seven times, and the men of War went before the Ark and all the hoast followed, and when they had compassed the City seven times, and the Priests had blown with their Trumpets of Rams-hornes seven times, the people shouted with a loud voice, and then the walls of the City fell down flat, and they went up into the City, and slew the inhabitants with the edge of the Sword.

Q. *Where*

Q. *Were all the Inhabitants destroyed?*

A. No: *Rahab*, her Father, Mother, and children, with all that she had were preserved.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. *Ioshua* sent three thousand men to take Ai.

Q. *Did they take it?*

A. No: for the men of Ai slew 26. of them, and put the rest to flight.

Q. *What was the cause they slew them, and put them to flight?*

A. Because Achan took of the Excommunicate things; therefore the Lord was angry, and suffered their men not to have the victory.

Q. *What had he taken?*

A. A Babylonish Garment, 200. sheckles of Silvers, and a Wedge of Gold of 50. sheckles weight.

Q. How

Q. *How was he punished for it?*

A. All the Children of *Israel* stoned him to death.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He went to Ai, and took all the men of War with him.

Q. *What did he when he came thither?*

A. He sent 500. men to lye in wait on the back side of the City, and he and all the rest of the People came before the City.

Q. *What did* Joshua *and his people in the battel?*

A. They fled before them as they did at first, which they perceiving came all out of the City and pursued.

Q. *What did* Joshua *then?*

A. He stretched out his spear that was in his hand towards Ai, according as he had given notice to them that lay

on

on the back-side of the city, and they arose and came to the city, and set it on fire: and when the men of the city looked back, and saw their city on fire, they were greatly afraid: then Joshua and the children of Israel which fled returned & slew the men of Ai. Also the other issued out of the city against them on the other side, & let none of them escape.

Q. *What was the number of those that were slain?*

A. Twelve thousand, even all the men of Ai.

Q. *What did he with the cattel and spoyl thereof?*

A. They took it to themselves for a prey.

Q. *What did Joshua then to the City?*

A. He burned it, and made it an heap for ever, and a Wilderness to this day.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he with the King thereof?*

A. He hanged him on a tree.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He built an Altar to the Lord, and wrote a Rehearsal of the Law, and read it in the presence of all the children of Israel.

Q. *What befel then?*

A. Many Kings assembled together, to fight against Joshua. Chap. 3

Quest. *Did none of the Inhabitants of the land make peace with them?*

A. Yes; the Gibeonites.

Q. *What did they?*

A. They took old Bottles and Wine, and mouldy Bread, and put on old shooes, and old Rayment, and came to Joshua, and said, they were come from a far countrey, to make a league with them: and Joshua made a league

league with.

Q. *What did* Ioshua *when he knew their craft?*

A. He commanded them to perpetual slavery.

Q. *What did the five Kings of the* Amorites, *when they heard that the* Gibeonites *had made a league with them?*

A. They gathered themselves together, and made War against them.

Chap. 10 Quest. *What did the* Gibeonites?

A. They sent to *Ioshua* to pray him to come and deliver them.

Q. *What did* Ioshua?

A. He ascended from Gilgal all that night, and all the men of War with him, and came upon them suddenly, and discomfited them, and they fled towards *Bethoron*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He did cast down great stones upon them from Heaven unto Azekah, and there were more slain with hailstones, than with the sword.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He bade the Sun stand still in Gibeon, and the Moon in the valley of Ajalon, until they had avenged themselves on their enemies; and that was the longest day that ever was.

Q. *What became of the five Kings of the Amorites?*

A. They fled to Makkedah, and hid themselves in a cave.

Q. *What did Joshua when he knew it?*

A. He bade men roll great stones to the mouth of the cave, and he set men to keep them, and he bade the rest fol-

low after their enemies, and not to suffer them to enter into their Cities; and they smote them with an exceeding great slaughter: then they returned to Gilgil.

Q. *What was done when they returned?*

Answ. The five Kings were brought out of the cave.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He commanded his chief men of War to come and set their feet upon them, and they did so: Afterwards he slew them, and hanged them on five several trees, until the Sun went down; then he took them down, and cast them into the cave, and laid great stones upon the caves mouth, which remain till this day.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He

A. He overcame many Cities, and destroyed three Kings more, and he slew the Inhabitants, then he returned to Gilgal.

Q. *What did the rest of the Kings when they heard of this?*

A. They gathered themselves together, and came, and pitched at the waters of Merom to fight against Israel.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He bade Joshua not be afraid of them, he would deliver them all slain before him, and he should hough their Horses, and burn their Chariots with fire.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He and all the men of war came suddenly out and smote them, until there were none of them remaining.

Q. *Did Joshua destroy their cities?*

A. No: he destroyed none of the cities save only Hazor, which he burnt with fire; but he hough-ed their horses, and burnt their chariots with fire, as the Lord had told him.

Q. *Did the Inhabitants of Canaan make peace with the Children of Israel, as the Gibeonites?*

A. No.

Q. *Why did they not make peace with them?*

A. Because the Lord hardened their hearts, to the end they should come to battel against the Children of Israel, that they might utterly destroy them.

Q. *What did Joshua then?*

A. He destroyed the Anakims out of the land of Israel; only in Azzah, Gath, and Ashdod they were left.

Q. *How many kingdoms did the children of Israel overcome in all?*

A. Thirty

A. Thirty and one, *chap.* 12.

Q. *When the children of Israel had overthrown their enemies, what did Joshua?*

A. He divided the land by lots: he appointed cities of refuge: he gave cities to the Levites: he sent back Ruben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasses, *chap.* 13, 14, *&c.*

Q. *What did Joshua at his death?*

A. He gathered the children of Israel together, and exhorted them not to joyn with the Gentiles, vowing that whatsoever they did, he and his house would serve the Lord, *chap.* 23.

Q. *What became of Joshua then?*

A. He died.

Q. *How old was he when he died?*

A. One hundred and tenne years.

Finis Joshua.

Judges.

Q. *After the death of Joshua, what Government had the Children of Israel?*

A. Judges.

Q. *What is the substance of this book?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Canaan, after the death of Joshua.

Q. *How is it divided?*

A. Into three parts: their Sins; their Oppressors; and their Deliverers.

Q. *What were their sins?*

A. Contempt of Religion, Idolatry, Theft and Whoredom.

Q. *Who were their oppressors?*

A. The Aramites, Philistims, Midianites, Moabites, Canaanites, and Ammonites.

Q. *How*

Q. *How long were they oppressed?*

A. One hundred and eleven years.

Q. *What did they, being oppressed?*

A. They cryed unto the Lord, and he sent them Deliverers.

Q. *Rehearse their names.*

A. Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Barak, Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibsan, Elon, Abdon, Sampson, Eli, and Samuel.

Q. *How many years did God give them Judges?*

A. Three hundred and thirty nine years, until Samuel.

Q. *Why then doth Paul in the thirteenth of the Acts say, that God gave them Judges 450 years?*

A. He reckoneth the Jud-

ges and oppressours together, whose years added into one, make 450.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Othniel deliver them?*

A. The Arammites, *ch.* 3. 10.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Ehud deliver them?*

A. The Moabites.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Shamgar deliver them?*

A. The Philistims.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Deborah and Barak deliver them?*

A. The Canaanites, *ch.* 4.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Gideon deliver them?*

A. The Midianites, *chap.* 6, 7, 8.

Q. *What is recorded of Abimelech?*

A. He usurped the Kingdom, and slue 70 of his brethren upon a stone, *chap.* 9.

Q. *What*

Q. What befel to him then?

A. A Woman with a piece of a Milstone brake his brain-pan.

Q. What did he then?

A. He commanded his Page, his armour-bearer, to thrust him thorow, that it might not be said, that a Woman had killed him.

Q. What is recorded of Tola and Jair?

A. There is no mention of any notable acts done by them, *chap.* 10.

Q. Out of whose hands did Jephtah deliver them?

A. The Ammonites: he offered his daughter in sacrifice to God, and overcame 42000 Ephraimites, *chap.* 11, 12.

Q. What did Ibsan, Elon, and Abdon?

A. They governed quietly.

Q. *Out of whose hands did Sampson deliver them?*

A. The Philistims, *ch.* 13. 14.

Q. *Rehearse Samsons acts.*

A. He slew a Lyon, he slew 30 Philistims for 30 change of garments: he burnt their corn: he slew a thousand men with the jaw-bone of an Ass: he carried away the gates of Azzah: slew more at his death, than he did in his life.

Q. *By what small means did God bring these things to pass?*

A. Ehud being lame of his right hand, slew Eglon the fat King with a dagger of a cubite long. Shamgar slew six hundred Philistims with an Oxe goad. Jael a Woman, killed Sisera with a Hammer and a Pin: Gideon overcame an Hoast of men with broken Pot-sherds and Rams horns. There is no mention

mention made of Eli and Samuel in this book, but in the book of Samuel.

Finis Jud.

Ruth.

Q. What call you the next book?

A. Ruth.

Q. Why is it so called?

A. Because she is the Person that is principally handled there.

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into two parts; Naomies and Ruths afflictions, and their prosperity.

Q. Of what country was Ruth?

A. Of Moab.

Q. Who was her Husband?

A. Chilion of Bethlem in Judah.

Q. How came he into Moab?

A. There

A. There was a famine in Israel, and so his Father Elimelech took his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, and Naomi his wife; and went and sojourned in the countrey of Moab, where Elimelech died; then his sons took them wives, the name of Mahlons wife was Orpah, and the name of Chilions wife was Ruth.

Q. *What befel to them in the land of Moab?*

A. Elimelech and his two sons died.

Q. *What did Naomi then?*

A. She returned into the land of Judah.

Q. *Why did she return then?*

A. Because she heard say, that the Lord had visited her People in plenty, and given them bread.

Q. *What company had she with her?*

A. Her

A. Her two daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth; but Orpah went back again.

Q. *Why did not Ruth return with her Sister?*

A. She would not leave her Mother-in-law, but said, Whither thou goest, thither will I go; and where thou dwellest, there will I dwell: thy People shall be my People, and thy God my God.

Q. *How did God bless her?*

A. She was married to a rich man named Booz: of him came Christ.

Finis Ruth.

1 Samuel.

Q. *What do you call the next book?*

A. Samuel.

Q. How

Q. *How many things must be considered in this book?*

A. Two: the government of the two last Judges, and the two first Kings.

Q. *Which are the Judges which are mentioned in this book?*

A. Eli and Samuel.

Q. *How are the acts of Eli divided?*

A. Into the good and bad acts.

Q. *What were his good acts?*

A. His diligence in his calling.

Q. *What were his bad acts?*

A. His negligence in not looking to his sons, and not correcting them; *chap.* 2.1

Q. *How was he punished for his neglect?*

A. The Ark of God was taken: his two sonnes, Hophni and Phineas were both slain in one

one day: he hearing of it, fell down backward, and brake his neck, *chap.* 4.

Q. *What became of his daughter-in-law?*

A. She dyed in Childbirth: for she said, The glory is departed from Israel.

Q. *What became of the Ark then?*

A. The Philistims brought it to Ashdod, and set it in the house of Dagon their god.

Q. *How were they plagued?*

A. Dagon fell down before the Ark of God, his head and the palmes of his hands were broken; and the Inhabitants were some destroyed, and some smitten with Emrods.

Q. *What did they with the Ark of God?*

A. They carried it to Gath.

Q. *Did it continue there?*

A. No:

A. No: for the Lord smote them in like manner, and they carried it to Ekron.

Q. How escaped the Ekronites?

A. As the other Cities did: The Lord smote them with a deadly destruction, and they that died not, were smitten with Emrods.

Q. How long did the Philistims keep the Ark?

A. Seven months.

Q. What did they then with the Ark?

A. They sent it home with gifts.

Q. What were the gifts which they sent with it?

A. Five golden Emrods, and five golden Mice, *chap. 6.*

Q. How did they send the Ark home?

A. They laid it in a new cart, they took two milch kine, and shut their calves at home; then they

they tyed the kine to the cart, and they went streight to Bethshemesh, and kept one path till they came to the field of Joshua at Bethshemesh, where they then stood still.

Q. What did the Inhabitants of Bethshemesh?

A. They rejoyced, and the Levites took down the Ark, and the Chest wherein the Jewels of Gold were, and set them upon a great stone, and clave the wood of the cart, and offered the kine for a burnt offering unto the Lord.

Q. What befel them?

A. The Lord slew fifty thousand threescore and ten men of Bethshemesh, and the people thereabout, because they had looked into the Ark of God.

Q. What became of the Ark then?

A. The

A. The men of Kiriath-jearim came and took it.

Q. *What did they with it?*

A. They brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar to keep the Ark.

Q. *How long abode the Ark in the house of Abinadab?*

A. Twenty years.

Q. *When Eli was dead, who succeeded him?*

A. Samuel.

Q. *How many things must be considered of him?*

A. His Birth, Education, Calling, and his Acts.

Q. *What doth the holy Ghost set down concerning his birth?*

A. He was born of a barren woman, who begged him of the Lord by prayer, *chap.* 1.

Q. *Who was his Father?*

A. Elkanah.

Q. Wh

Q. *Who was his Mother?*

A. Hannah.

Q. *Where was he brought up?*

A. In the Tabernacle.

Q. *Who called him?*

A. God called him thrice in one night, *chap.* 3, 4.

Q. *How many offices had he?*

A. Three: for as he was called thrice, so had he three offices, a Judge, a Priest, and a Prophet.

Q. *What chief things are recorded of him, as his acts of peace?*

A. He anointed Saul, *ch.* 10. he caused him to slay Agag the King of Amaleck, *chap.* 15. he anointed David, *chap.* 16. And these are his acts of peace.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. He overcame the Philistims.

Q. *What government had the*

children

children of Israel after Judges.

A. Kings, *chap.* 8.

Q. How fell it out that they had Kings?

A. Because Samuels sons, Joel and Abiah, walked not in their fathers ways, but perverted judgment, therefore they desired a King, *chap.* 10.

Q. How many years did Samuel judge Israel?

A. Twenty years.

Q. How many Kings reigns are set down in this book?

A. Two: Saul's and David's.

Q. Who was first King?

A. Saul.

Q. Who anointed him?

A. Samuel, for thither he went to seek his fathers asses.

Q. How many signs had he to confirm his anointing?

A. Three: first, at Rahels Sepulchre: secondly, at the plain of

of Tabor: thirdly, at the well of God; where finding a company of Prophets he prophesied, *ch.*9, 10. & 19.

Q. Where was he chosen?

A. At Mispah by lot, *ch.*19.

Q. How many principal things must be considered in Sauls reign?

A. Two: his good and his bad deeds.

Q. What were his good deeds?

A. He fought the Lords battels: he delivered the Inhabitants of Jabesh from the Ammonites: he overthrew the Amalekites and Philistims, *ch.*11.

Q. What were his evil deeds?

A. He took on him the Priests office, *ch.*13. He spared Agag and the best things: He persecuted David, *ch.*19. He slew the Lords Priests, *ch.*21. and he consulted with witches.

Q. How was he plagued?

A. He

A. He was rejected, and David elected: he was vexed with an evil spirit: his three sons were slain by the Philistims, and he slew himself, *chap.* 31.

Q. *Who was Priest?*

A. Abimelech, the sonne of Ahitub.

Q. *Who succeeded Saul in the Kingdom?*

A. David.

Q. *What principal things are to be considered of him?*

A. His calling and his acts.

Q. *How many things must we consider in his calling?*

A. Three: first, who called him? God. 2. By whom was he called? by Samuel. 3. From whence was he called? from keeping his Fathers sheep.

Q. *How are the acts of David divided?*

A. Into his acts in Sauls time,

and

and his acts after Sauls death.

Q. *What were his acts in Sauls time?*

A. He slew a Lyon and a Bear: he mitigated Sauls fury with his harp: he slew Goliah, *chap.* 17. he slew 200 Philistims for 200 fore-skins, for which he was made the Kings son-in-law. He was preferred before Saul of the Virgins: he was persecuted by Saul, *chap.* 18. He fled to Nob, and did eat the shew-bread *c.* 21. He fled to Gath, and there he did counterfeit himself mad, *ch.* 22. He cut off the lap of Sauls garment. He took away the spear, and a pot of water that stood at Sauls head, *ch.* 26. He destroyed the Amalekites, *chap.* 30.

Libri primi Samuelis finis.

2 Samuel.

2 Samuel.

Q. *What must we consider of David after Sauls death?*

A. His acts when he ruled in Hebron, over Judah only? And his acts when he reigned over all Israel.

Q. *What were his acts when he ruled over Judah?*

A. He slew the man that said he had slain Saul, *ch.* 1. He waged war seven years with Ishbosheth, *chap.* 2. and in the end prevailed.

Q. *Who was Captain over Ishbosheths hoast?*

A. Abner.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slain cowardly by Joab, because he slew Ahasel his brother, *chap.* 3.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did David after the death of Abner?*

A. He lamented for him.

Q. *What befel to Ishboseth after the death of Abner?*

A. Baanah and Rechab, two of his Captains, slew him as he slept on his bed, and cut off his head, and brought it to David in Hebron. Chap. 4.

Q. *Who reigned then over Israel?*

A. David, chap. 5.

Q. *How many things must we observe in his government, being King of Israel?*

A. Two things: wherein he behaved himself well: wherein ill.

Q. *Wherein did he behave himself well?*

A. He fought the Lord's battels: he slew Baanah & Rechab: Hee overcame the Philistines twice: he took the fort Sion: Chap. 5. 8, 9, 10.

he restored the Ark, he prepared for the building of the Temple: he overthrew the Philistines, the Aramites, and all his enemies, chap. 8.

Q. *Who was Captain of his Hoast?*

A. Joab the sonne of Zeruiah.

Q. *What were Davids evil deeds?*

A. He brought the Ark in a new Cart, when it should have been born on the Levites shoulders: he committed adultery with Bathsheba, and caused Uriah her husband to be slain, and after he married her: and caused the people to be numbred, chap. 24.2.

Q. *How was he plagued for carrying the Ark in a cart?*

A. The oxen stumbled, the Ark shooke, Uzziah put to his hand,

hand, and was ſtricken dead.

Q. *How for his adultery, and adulterous marriage?*

A. The Child conceived in adultery, died: Ammon defiled Tamar: Abſolom ſlew Ammon, and lay with his fathers concubines: Laſtly, Sheba rebelled, chap. 20.

Q. *What became of Abſolom?*

A. He was hanged on an Oak by the hair of the head, and ſlain by Joab, chap. 18.

Q. *How did the Lord plague him for numbring the people?*

A. God ſent a Plague for three dayes, whereof died ſeventy thouſand men, chap. 24.

Q. *How was the Plague ceaſed?*

A. David repenting and praying, God bade the Angel hold his hand.

Q. *What did David then?*

A. He builded an altar, and offered sacrifice unto the Lord, chap. 24.

Q. What Prophets were in Davids time?

A. Nathan and Gad.

Q. Who were high Priests?

A. Abiathar and Zadok.

Q. Who was Scribe?

A. Shuah.

Q. Who was Recorder?

A. Jehoshaphat.

Q. Who was over the Tribute?

A. Adoram.

Q. Who was Captain over the Cherethites and Pelethites?

A. Benajah.

Q. How long reigned David over Israel?

A. Seven years in Hebron, thirty three years over all Israel: in all, forty years.

Lib. 2. Sam. Finis.

Kings

Kings.

Q. *What call you the next book to Samuel?*

A. Kings.

Q. *How many books of Kings are there?*

A. Two.

Q. *How many things are principally to be considered in these two books.*

A. Two: the rest of the Kings of Israel before the division, and after the division.

Q. *How many Kings were there before the kingdom was divided?*

A. Three: Saul, David, and Solomon.

Q. *How many of these are mentioned in the first book?*

A. Two: David & Solomon.

Q. *What is recorded of David*

in this book?

A. He caused his son Solomon to be anointed King, and the charge that he gave him at his death.

Q. *What notable things are recorded of Solomon?*

A. He slew Adonijah, Joab, Chap. 1. and Shemei.

He prayed for wisdom, and obtained it.

He prepared for the building of the Temple.

He builded the Temple in seven years.

He received the Queen of Sheba very honorably, 1 Kings 10.

Q. *What were his sins?*

A. Idolatry and Adultery, 1 Kings 11.

Q. *How was he punished?*

A. The Lord stirred up enemies against him: Hadad, Rezin, and

and Jeroboam, chap. 11.

Q. *How long reigned Solomon?*

A. Forty years, 1 Kings 11.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Rehoboam, chap. 12.

Q. *What became of the Kingdom after the death of Solomon?*

A. It was divided.

Q. *Why?*

Answ. Because of Solomons sins.

Q. *What call you the two Kingdoms?*

A. Israel and Judah.

Q. *How many Tribes were in the Kingdom of Judah?*

A. Two, Judah and Benjamin.

Q. *How many were in the Kingdom of Israel?*

A. Ten: Reuben, Simeon, Issachar, Zabulon, Dan, Gad, Asher, Nepthali, Ephraim, and Manasses.

Q. *How many Kings reigned*

over the kingdom of Judah?

A. Twenty: Rehoboam, Abiam, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Joash, Amaziah, Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasses, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehojakim, Jehojachin, Zedekiah.

Q. *How many things must we consider in the History of every one of these Kings?*

A. Two: their acts of Peace, and their acts of War.

Q. *How many things must we consider in their acts of Peace?*

A. Two: what they did for Religion: and what for the Common-wealth.

Q. *Who was the first King of Judah after the division?*

A. Rehoboam, 1 Kings 12. 1.

Q. *What is set down of him for the service of God?*

A. He did evil in the sight of

of the Lord; he suffered the people to commit idolatry, and to live abominably.

Q. *What did he for the Common-wealth?*

A. He built many Cities: he harboured the Lord's Priests and Levites, whom Jeroboam cast forth from ministring to the Lord.

Quest. *What were the acts of War?*

A. He sought to recover the Kingdom, but the Lord forbade him by Shemaiah the Prophet.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Shishack, king of Egypt, came up against him, and spoiled him for his riches; and the City and the Temple of their treasure.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Eighteen years.

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. Zadok.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Abiam, chap. 15.

Q. *What is mentioned of him?*

A. He committed wickedness in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Three years.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. He put Jeroboam to flight: Chap. 1. and slew of Israel five hundred chosen men.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Iddo.

Q. *Who was high Priest?*

A. Abimaaz.

Q. *Who succeeded Abiah?*

A. Asa his son.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. He fought with Zerah, King

King of *Æthiopia*; and with Baasha, King of *Israel*.

Q. *What were his acts of Peace?*

A. He built strong Cities in Judah: He put the Sodomites out of the land: He suppressed the Stewes: He put his mother Maachi from her Regency.

Q. *How was he affected in Religion?*

A. In the beginning of his reign, he did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord.

He destroyed their idols, their altars, and their high places.

In the end, he fell from God.

Q. *How prove you that?*

A. He made a Covenant with Benhadad.

He imprisoned Azariah, the Lords Prophet.

In his sickness he sought not the

the Lord, but Phyſicians.

Q. *How was he puniſhed?*

A. He died of the gout, after he had reigned forty one years, 1 Kings 15.3.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Azariah, Jehu, and Hanani.

Q. *Who were high Prieſts?*

A. Ahimaaz, and Azariah.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Aſa?*

A. Jehoſhaphat, 1 Kings 15.

Queſt. *What is ſet down of him?*

A. He did that which was good in the ſight of the Lord: he received comfort after the invaſion of his enemies, of Oziel.

Queſt. *What did he for Religion?*

A. He aboliſhed idolatry, and cauſed

caused the people to be taught, *eodem.*

Q. *What did he for the Common-wealth?*

A. He builded Cities, and placed Garrisons in them.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. He overcame the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the inhabitants of Mount Seir.

Q. *What were his sins?*

A. He made affinity with Ahab, chap. 18.

He went with him to War against Ramoth Gilead, chap. 22.

He joyned himself with Ahaziah to make Ships to go to Tarshish, *eod.*

Q. *What befel to him for those things?*

A. The Lord sent Jehu the Prophet to reprove him; and his ships were broken, so that he could not go to Tarshish.

Q. *What*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Jehu, Azariah, & Eleazar.

Q. *What high Priests?*

A. Ahimaaz, and Azariah.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Twenty years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jehoram, 1 Kings 22.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord: he married Ahabs daughter, 2 Kings 8. He committed idolatry, *eod.* He slew seven of his brethren.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died of an incurable disease, after he had reigned eight years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Ahaziah.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What*

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was wounded at Ramoth Gilead, having reigned one year, and he, with 42 of his brethren, were slain by Jehu, 2 Chro. 22.

Q. *Who was high Priest?*

A. Jehojadah.

Q. *Who were Prophets?*

A. Elijah, who was taken up into heaven.

Q. *Who succeeded Ahaziah?*

A. Athaliah his mother, 2 Kings 11.

Q. *What is recorded of her?*

A. She put to death all the Kings seed, except Joash the son of Ahaziah.

Q. *How escaped he?*

A. Jehoshebah, the daughter to King Joram, and sister to Ahazia, hid him six years.

Q. *What became of Athalia?*

A. She was slain at the commandement of Jehojadah, having

ving reigned seven years, 2 Kings 11.

Q. *Who succeeded her?*

A. Joash.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord all the time that Jehojada taught him.

Q. *What were his good deeds?*

A. He made provision for the repair of the Temple, 2 *Kings* 12.

Q. *What were his sins?*

A. He committed Idolatry, he slew Zachariah the Priest, he took on him the honour of God, 2 Kings 12.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slain by his servants, having reigned forty years *eod.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Je-

A. Jehojada and Zachary.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Amaziah.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did that which was good in the ſight of the Lord, 2 Kings 14.

Q. *What were his good acts?*

A. He put them to death which ſlew his father, and he overcame the Edomites, *ead.*

Q. *Did he continue in the ſervice of God?*

A. No: he fell to idolatry, 2 Chron. 25.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. He was overcome by Joaſh King of Iſrael, becauſe he was not warned by the parable of the Thiſtle. The City was taken and the Temple ſpoiled, and he was ſlain by his ſervants, having reigned twenty nine years, *ead.*

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. Azariah.

Q. *Who succeeded Amaziah?*

A. Uzziah, *alias* Azariah, 2 Kings 15. 2 Chron. 26.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did that which was good in the sight of the Lord, all the dayes of Zachariah, and the Lord prospered him; he loved tilling.

Q. *Did he still continue in the service of God?*

A. No: he took on him the Priests office.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. He was smitten with a leprosie, and continued a Leper unto his death.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Isaiah, Joel, Hosea, and Obadiah.

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who were high Priests?*

A. Zachariah and Azariah.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Fifty two years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jotham, 2 Kings 15.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did uprightly in the sight of the Lord: he built the gate of the Temple called Beautiful: he overcame the Ammonites, 1 Chron. 27.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Isaiah, Nahum, and Micah.

Q. *What Priests?*

A. Ahitub and Zadok.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Sixteen years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Achaz, 2 Kings 15.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of

of the Lord, he drew his sons thorow the fire: he was besieged by Rezin King of Aram, and Pekah King of Israel; he refused the counsel of Isaiah: he forsook God: he destroyed the ornaments of the Temple.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Uriah.

Q. How long reigned he?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Hezekiah, 2 Kings 16.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did uprightly in the sight of the Lord.

Q. How are his acts divided?

A. Into his good & bad acts.

Q. What were his good acts?

A. He repaired the Temple, and reformed Religion which his father had overthrown: he restored the Ministry, and celebrated the Passeover: he brake

in

in pieces the brazen Serpent which Moſes had made.

Q. What wars had he?

A. With Senacherib; and hearing the reviling words of Rabſhakeh, he humbled himſelf before the Lord: and the Angel of the Lord deſtroyed in the Campe of Aſhur, an hundred fourſcore and five thouſand.

Q. How did the Lord try him after all this proſperity?

A. He was ſick, and the Lord ſent Iſaiah unto him, to bid him ſet his houſe in order, for he ſhould die, *ch.* 20. *lib.*2.

Q. What did Hezekiah?

A. He prayed to the Lord, and he reſtored him to health again, and added fifteen years to his dayes, *eod.*

Q. What ſign did God give him that he ſhould recover?

A. The

A. The Sunne went backe ten degrees on Ahaz his Sunne-dial.

Q. What was his ſin?

A. He ſhewed the treaſure of the Temple to the Babylonian Embaſſadors: in ſtead of thankfulneſs, he gloried in his wealth, *eod.*

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He ſent Iſaiah the Prophet to reprove him, *c.*20. *l.*2.

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Iſaiah, Jeremiah, and Huldah.

Q. Who was high Prieſt?

A. Azariah.

Q. How long reigned Hezekiah?

A. Twenty nine years.

Q. Who ſucceeded him?

A. Manaſſes.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He

A. He restored idolatry: he made his sons pass thorow the fire: he cut Isaiah asunder with a woodden saw.

Q. *How was he punished?*

A. He was carried Captive into Babylon.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He prayed unto the Lord, and he heard him, and restored his Kingdom unto him again, 2 Chron. 33.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He took away the strange godds, and restored religion, *ead.*

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Fifty years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Amon, *cap.* 21. *lib.* 2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slain by his servants,

vants, having reigned two years, 2 Chron. 33.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Josiah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did uprightly in the sight of the Lord, 2 Kings 22.

Q. What were his acts?

A. After Hilkiah the Priest found in the Book of the Law, and read it in the ears of all the people, he destroyed idolatry, and repaired the Temple; he kept a great Passeover, 2 Kings 22, 23.

Q. What became of him?

A. He was slain with an Arrow at Megiddo, having reigned thirty one years, *ead.*

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and Huldah a Propheteſs.

Q. Who was high Priest?

A. Hil-

A. Hilkiah.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jehoahaz his son, *cap.*23. *lib.*2.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Two years.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Pharaoh Necoh King of Egypt came up against him, and put him in bonds, and put the Land to tribute of an hundred talents of silver, and a talent of gold. And Eliakim the brother of Jehoahaz reigned in his stead, and changed his name to Jehojakim, *cap.*23. *lib.*2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord, *eod.*

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He paid tribute to Pharaoh, *cap.*23. *lib.*2. He imprisoned Jeremiah: he cut the Prophet Habakkuk in pieces, and burnt Baruchs propheſies.

Jer. 36.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was carried captive by Nebuchadnezzar, having reigned eleven years.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Jehojachin his ſon, *cap.*24. *lib.*2.

Queſt. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee delivered himſelfe into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar by the counſel of Jeremy, in which captivity were Ezechiel, Daniel, and the three children.

Chap. 24

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Three months.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Mattaniah his uncle, whom the

the King of Babel called Zedechias.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord, for which he and the kingdom of Judah were carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babel.

Q. *How long had he reigned before he was carried captive?*

A. Eleven years.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Baruch, Ezechiel, and Jeremiah.

Q. *What did they to Zedekiah when they had taken him?* 2 Kin. 15.

A. They slew his son before his eyes, then they put out his eyes, and bound him in chains, and carried him to Babel.

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. Serajah.

Q. *What Prophets?*

Answ. Baruch and Ezechiel.

Q. *Rehearse the chief Prophets that prophesied in these Kings times?*

A. Iddo, Shemajah, Jehu, Zachariah, Eliah, Joel, Isaiah, Nahum, Micah, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Huldah, Uziah, Baruch, Ezechiel.

Q. *Rehearse the Priests?*

A. Ahiah, Azariah, Jehojadah, Zachariah, Amaziah, Ahitub, Zadok, Shallum, Hilkiah, and Serajah.

Q. *Which was the chief City of Israel?*

A. Samaria.

Q. *Which was the chief City of Judah?*

A. Jerusalem.

Q. *Rehearse the Kings of Israel?*

A. Je-

A. Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Joash, Jeroboam, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoshea.

Q. *How many Kings reigned over Israel?*

A. Nineteen, and none of them good, 1 Kings 12.

Q. *What is recorded of Jeroboam?*

A. The Prophet Ahiah rent his garment in twelve pieces, and gave him ten. He foretold him that he should bee King over Israel. He made two golden Calves for the Israelites to worship, setting one of them in Dan, and the other in Bethel: For which he being reproved by the Prophet, stretched out his hand to lay hold on him, and it withered, so that he

could not pull it to him again, until the Prophet prayed for him.

1 Kin. 15. He caused his Wife to disguise herself, and go to the Prophet.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Twenty two years.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ahiah, Iddo, and Shemajah.

Q. *Who succeeded Jeroboam?*

A. Nadab, 1 Kings 14.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

Chap. 14. A. He was slain by Baasha at Gibbithon, having reigned two years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Baasha, 1 Kings 15.

Q. *What did he?*

A. He

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He fought with Asa, and built Ramah.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died, having reigned twenty four years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Elah his sonne, 1 Kings 16.

Q. *What did he?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slain by Zimri in Tirzah, being drunk, having reigned two years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Zimri, *ead.*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He slew all the house of Baasha.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He burnt Tirzah, and himself in the middest of it, being besieged by Omri, having reigned seven dayes.

Q. *What became of the Kingdom then?*

A. Half the people followed Tibni to make him King; and the other half followed Omri to make him King.

Q. *How was this Controderste ended?*

A. Tibni was slain, and Omri reigned.

Q. *What is recorded of Omri?*

A. He built Samaria, and died having reigned twelve years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Ahab his son, 1 Kings 16. 28.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He worshipped Baal, and built him a Temple, *cap.* 19. he killed the Prophets of the Lord: he

he overcame the Ammonites: he slew Naboth for his vineyard, and imprisoned Michaiah, 1 Kings 21.22.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slain at Ramoth Gilead, having reigned twenty two years, *eodem.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Eliah, Michaiah, and Obadiah.

Q. *What is recorded of Eliah?*

A. He foretold the Famine: he was fed of Ravens: he restored his hostess son to life: he slew Baals Prophets, *lib.* 1. 18.

He fled from Jezabel, and was nourished by the Angel of the Lord, *cap.* 19.

He reproved Ahab for slaying Naboth.

Hee reproved Ahaziah for sending to ask counsel of Baalzebub,

zebub, *cap.* 1. *lib.* 2.

He prayed to the Lord, and fire came down from heaven and consumed an hundred men.

He divided the waters of Jordan with his Cloak, *cap.* 2. *lib.* 2. and afterwards he was taken up into heaven.

Q. *When Eliah was taken up into heaven, who was Prophet in his room?*

A. Elisha.

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. He divided the waters of Jordan with the Cloak of Eliah, 2 Kings 2.

He healed the venemous and bitter waters, *ead.*

As he was going to Bethel, little children mocked him, and he curst them, & two Bears came out of the forrest and devoured them, even 42 of them, *cap.* 9.

He

He gave water to three Kings hosts, *cap.* 3.

He increased the Oyl of the Widow.

He raised the Shunamites son to life.

He healed Naaman of his leprosie.

He maketh Iron to swim.

He discloseth the King of Arams counsel to the King of Israel.

He prophesieth plenty to Samaria.

He prophesieth the dearth of seven years to the Shunamite.

And lastly, he prophesied to Hazael, that he should be King in Syria.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Ahaziah, 1 Kings 22.40.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord, and reigned two years, 1 Kings 22.

Q. How

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Moab rebelled, and he fell thorow the Latise-window of his upper chamber, and fell sick, 2 Kings 1.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He sent to ask counsel of Baalzebub, whether he should die or no, *eod.*

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He sent Elias to him saying, because he had sent to Baalzebub, he should not come from the bed whereon he was, but should die the death.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died, and having no sonne, Jehoram reigned in his stead, which Jehoram was son to Ahab, *eod.*

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord: he fought with the Moa-

Moabites: he fought against Haziel King of Aram at Ramoth Gilead, and was wounded. And lastly, he was slain by Jehu after he had reigned twelve years, *cap.9. lib.2.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Elishah, and Michaiah.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jehu.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He slew Jehoram and Ahazia, he caused Jezabel to be cast out of a window, *cap.9.l.2.*

He slew seventy of Ahabs sons, and forty two of Ahaziahs brethren, *cap.10. lib.2.*

He slew Baals Priests, and destroyed Baal and his house, and turned it into a jakes, having reigned 28 years, *c.10. l.2.*

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jehoahaz, *cap.10. lib.2.*

Q. *What*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. The Lord delivered him into the hands of the Syrians, 2 Kings 13.

Q. *Did he continue so?*

A. No: he prayed unto the Lord, and he delivered him, *ead.*

Q. *Did he take any warning by his troubles?*

A. No: he turned to his former wickedness.

Q. *What became of him then?*

A. He died, having reigned seventeen years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Joash his sonne, 2 Kings 13. 9.

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. He overcame Benhadad the son of Hazael three times: he

he took Amaziah King of Judah; he brake down the walls of Jerusalem, and spoyled the Temple, 2 Kings 14.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died, having reigned sixteen years.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Jeroboam his son, *ead.*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He restored the Coasts of Israel, *ead.*

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died, having reigned forty one yeats, *vers.* 23.

Q. *Who were Prophets in his time?*

A. Hosea, Amos, & Jonah.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Zachariah, 2 Kings 14.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Shallum slew him after he had reigned six months, *cap.* 15. and reigned in his stead.

Quest. *What became of Shallum?*

A. Menahem slew him after he had reigned one month, *c.* 15. 13. and reigned in his stead.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. The King of Ashur came up against him, and Menahem gave him one thousand talents of silver to depart from him.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Ten years.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Pe-

A. Pekahiah his ſon, *cap.* 15. *lib.* 2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did evil in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Two years.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Pekah ſlew him, & reigned in his ſtead.

Q. *What is recorded of Pekah?*

A. He did evil in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Tiglath-pileſer came againſt him, and carried many away captive, *cap.* 15. *lib.* 2.

Q. *What became of Pekah?*

A. He was ſlain by Hoſhea, having reigned twenty years.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Hoſhea, *chap.* 15. 30.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He gave licenſe to the

Jewes

Jewes to go to Jerusalem three times a year: he and the Kingdom of Israel were carried captive by Salmanazer King of Assyria, *cap.17. lib.2.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ahiah, Jehu, Eliah, Michaiah, Elisha, Obadiah, Hosea, Amos, Jonas, Joel.

Q. *Rehearse the chief Kings of Babel, which oppressed Israel and Judah?*

A. Beradach Baladan, who honoured Hezekiah; Nebuchadnezzar: he overcame the Assyrians; he carried Judah captive. He was proud, and became as a Beast: afterward he was restored to his Kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar the less, who beautified the Temple. Evilmerodach, Balthasar, to whom the hand-writing appeared.

Q. *Which*

Q. *Which was the chief City of the Babylonians?*

A. Babylon.

Q. *Who were the Kings of Syria, that vexed Israel?*

A. Benhadad, Rezin, and Hazael.

Q. *Which is the chief City of Syria?*

A. Damascus.

Q. *Which are the Kings of Assyria, which troubled Gods people?*

A. Pul, Tiglath Pileser, Salmanaser, Senacherib, and Asshardon.

Q. *Which is the chief City of Assyria?*

A. Nineve.

Regum finis.

Chro-

Chronicles.

Q. *What call you this book?*

A. Chronicles, or book of dayes.

Question. *What do these two books of Chronicles principally concern?*

A. The Kingdom of Israel.

Q. *How are they divided?*

A. They are divided into three parts.

1. The beginning of the Kingdom.

2. The increase of it.

3. The ruine and decay of it.

Q. *In the beginning of this Kingdom, how many things do you observe in this book?*

A. First, the people and kindred from whence they sprang.

2. The

2. The establishing of it.

Q. *How are the people set down of whom it came?*

A. First, an universal genealogie, from Adam to Jacob, in the first Chapter.

2. A particular description of Jacobs sons, by their several Tribes, in the six next Chapters.

Q. *Under whom was this Kingdom established?*

A. First, under Saul.

2. Under David.

Quest. *What is set down of Saul?*

A. First, His Ancestors of whom he came, *chap.* 9. 35. and therefore is the Tribe of Benjamin specially set down.

2. His children and off-spring, *chap.* 9. 39.

3. His destruction, *chap.* 10.

Q. *In the establishing of it under*

under David, what is set down?

A. 1. How through many troubles he came to it.

2. How he Governed for Religion, and for the Commonwealth, both in Peace and in Wars.

3. His death, and therein his care for the Kingdom after.

Q. *What Successors had David?*

A. Kings succeeding in order, his sonne Solomon, among whom Jechoniah the last by bloud, ended the line of Solomon.

Then Captains succeeding him by his son Nathan.

Q. *When came it to increase to the full?*

A. It was in the glory only in the reign of Solomon: and yet in him were many blemishes.

Q. *When*

Q. *When did this Kingdom decay?*

A. It began to decay in Rehoboams time, and so continued in the times of all the Kings succeeding, until for the wickedness of the people they were carried into captivity.

Q. *In whose dayes was the Kingdom of Israel carried into captivity?*

A. In the dayes of Hoshea King of Israel.

Q. *By whom were they vanquished and carried away?*

A. By Salmanaser, King of Assyria.

Q. *In whose dayes was the Kingdom of Judah carried into captivity?*

A. In the dayes of Zedekiah.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Chaldees, who destroyed the

the people, ſpared neither young nor old, men or women. He took all the veſſels and treaſures of Gods houſe; he burnt the houſe of God, and deſtroyed the whole City, and carried the remainder of the people to Babylon.

Q. *Why were they thus uſed?*

A. 1. Becauſe they followed the abomination of the heathen.

2. Polluted the Houſe of God.

3 Mocked the Meſſengers of God: deſpiſed his words; and miſuſed his Prophets.

Q. *This book principally containing ſometimes and ages of the world: tell me, How many ages are there of the world?*

A. Eight: by the account of ſome.

1. From Adam to Noah.

2. From

2. From Noah to Abraham.

3. From Abraham's departing from Ur in Chaldee, unto the departing of Israel from Egypt.

4. From the departing of Israel out of Egypt, unto the first building of the Temple.

5. From the first building of the Temple, unto the Captivity of Babylon.

6. From the Captivity of Babylon, to the re-edifying of Jerusalem.

7. From the re-edifying of Jerusalem, unto the coming of Christ.

8. From the coming of Christ to the Judgment.

Q. *What notable things have been and shall be in these ages?*

A. The Creation of the World, the Floud, the Circumcision, the Anointing of Kings,

the transmigration of Babylon: the incarnation of Christ: the opening of heaven by the preaching of the Gospel, and the resurrection of bodies to judgement.

Q. *How many of these ages are in this book?*

A. Six: from the first Creation, to the re-edifying of Jerusalem.

Q. *Rehearse the Fathers of the first age?*

A. Adam, Seth, Enoch, Kenan, &c. *ut in Genes.* which age containeth 1656 years.

Q. *Rehearse the Patriarchs of the second age?*

A. Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, *ut in Genes.* which age containeth 363 years, and ten dayes.

The third age containeth 430 years.

The fourth age containeth 80 years.

The fifth age containeth 429 years.

The sixt age containeth 143 years.

The seventh age containeth 483 years.

Q. *How many of the last age are already expired?*

A. One thousand six hundred sixty and nine years.

Q. *Who was Abrahams son according to promise?*

A. Isaac.

Q. *Who Isaac's?*

A. Jacob.

Q. *Which of Jacobs twelve sons had the Kingdom?*

A. Judah, and of him came Christ.

Q. *Who had the Priest hood?*

A. Levi.

Q. *What Government had the first?*

A. Captains; Moſes and Joſhua.

Q. *What Governours had they then?*

A. Judges; as before in that book.

Q. *Rehearſe the Genealogie from Judah to David?*

A. Pharez, Eſrom, Aram, Aminadab, Naaſon, Salmon, Boos, Obed, Jeſſe, and David.

Q. *Who ſucceeded David?*

A. Solomon.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Solomon?*

A. Rehoboam.

Q. *Rehearſe the Prieſts from Aaron to Ahitub?*

A. Eleazar, Phineas, Abiſhua, Bucci, Uzzi, Zeraiah, Meraioh, Amaſah, Ahitub.

Q. *VVhy is Jehoſhaphat called King of Iſrael?*

A. Becauſe God was called the God of Iſrael, by reaſon of Jacob

Jacob to whom He promised. Therefore Israel is sometimes taken for Judah, because Judah was the chief people.

Q. *Rehearse the Fathers to Christ?*

A. Peruse the third Chapter of Luke.

Finis Chronicorum.

Ezra.

Q. *Why is this book called Ezra?*

Answ. It is so called of the name of him that writ it, by that trope of Rhetorick called Metonymia, as when the Author and Writer is put for the writing.

Q. *What is the substance of this book?*

A. The estate of the children

of Israel from the first year of Cyrus, to the nineteenth year of Darius Longimanus.

Q. *How is this book divided?*

A. Into two parts: the first containeth the return of the children of Israel from the captivity of Babylon, in the first and second chapters.

The second, the establishing of them in their own Land, in the rest of the book.

Q. *At what time did they return?*

A. The first year of Cyrus, which met with the seventieth year of their captivity, as Jeremy had prophesied.

Q. *Who were the causes of their return?*

A. The first & principal cause was the Holy Ghost moving the heart of Cyrus, to give them liberty to return.

The

The second and instrumental cause was Cyrus the King of Persia.

Q. *What did Cyrus for them?*

A. Of captives he made them free; and being poor, he furnished them for their voyage.

Q. *How was this declared?*

A. First, by Proclamation, then by Writing.

Q. *Israel was carried into captivity by Salmanasar King of Assyria,* 1 Kings 17.6. *and Judah was carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babel,* 2 Kings 25. 21. *How then could Cyrus King of Persia send them home?*

A. Berodach Baladan King of Babel, overthrew Essaradda King of Ashur, the grandchild of Salmanasar, and joyned the Assyrians to the Monarchy of the Chaldeans, and so had under him the captived Israelites

raelites seventy years after Nebuchadnezzar King of Babel had carried Judah into Captivity. Cyrus King of Persia, with his uncle Darius King of the Medes, suddenly slew Balthasar King of Babel, *Dan.* 5. and so had authority to set them free, and to send them home to Jerusalem.

Q. *To what end did he send them home?*

A. To build the house of God, who had given him so large an Empire.

Q. *How were those poor men furnished for so great a work?*

A. The King gave them vessels and plate of gold and silver, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from thence.

Q. *How many were they which then returned?*

A. Two and forty thousand three hundred threescore, and

of

of ſervants, ſeven thouſand three hundred thirty ſeven.

Q. *Under whoſe government did they return?*

A. Under Zorobabel the Captain, and Joſhua the Prieſt.

Q. *They being thus returned, which is the firſt part of this book; How were they eſtabliſhed?*

A. Ezra, in ſetting down the ſecond part of this book, ſheweth, firſt how they were eſtabliſhed for Religion in the 3, 4, 5, and 6 *chapters.*

Secondly, Their Commonwealth, in the 7, 8, 9, and 10 *chapters.*

Q. *In the eſtabliſhing of Religion, How many things are to be conſidered?*

A. Four: 1. the beginning of the work: 2. the hinderances of the work: 3. the removing of thoſe hinderances: 4. the perfor-

formance and finishing of the work.

Q. *For the beginning of the work, what doth Ezra set down?*

A. Two things: the preparation, and the laying of the foundation.

Q. *Who prepared it?*

A. All the people came to Jerusalem as one man.

Q. *What did they?*

A. First, they began with the exercises of Religion, namely, offering of Sacrifice, and observing the feast of Tabernacles.

Secondly, they gathered money, workmen, and matter for the work.

Q. *Who set forward the work for laying the foundation?*

A. Prince, Priests, and People.

Q. *When the builders laid the foundation, what did the people?*

A. They

A. They sung a Psalm of praise to God, yet many mourned, doubting the glory of this house would not be like the first.

Q. *Was this so excellent a work hindred?*

A. Yea: the better work, the more hinderance.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By the enemies of Judah and Benjamin.

Q. *What did they?*

A. First, craftily they pretend to work with them. Secondly, not being admitted, they terrifie and trouble the builders. Thirdly, they accusing them by Letters to the King, they procure a prohibition, and cause them to cease from building.

Q. *How were these lets and hinderances removed, and they set to the work again?*

A. First, the Lord stirred them

them up by his Prophets Haggai and Zachariah. Secondly, by humble Letters to the King: and finding the order of Cyrus, they obtain a Decree for the furtherance of their work.

Q. *Upon how many points doth this Decree consist?*

A. Upon Three.

1. A restraint that none should hinder the work.

2: A Commandment to furnish them with all things necessary for the building and sacrifices.

3. An Order, that whosoever should hinder it, his house should be pulled down and made a dunghil: of the Wood of it a Gallows should be set up, and he hanged thereon.

Q. *Being thus stirred up by the Prophets, allowed and furnished by the King, Did they return to the work?* A. Yes:

A. Yes: they builded it, finished, and kept the feast of Dedication with great joy.

Q. *Thus much for the establishing of the state of Religion: now we are come to the establishing of the Common-wealth, How many things are we therein to consider?*

A. Three: First, who did it, *chap.* 7.

Secondly, his journey to do it, *chap.* 8.

Thirdly, his acts how he did it, *chap.* 9 & 10.

Q. *Who had most to do in this work?*

A. The man is described by his name, his ancestors, his learning, his favour, authority, and religion.

Q. *What was his name?*

A. Ezra.

Q. *Of what kindred came he?*

A. From

Answ. From Aaron the high Priest.

Q. *What was his learning?*

A. He was a Scribe, prompt in the Law of God.

Q. *What favour had he?*

A. He was in favour with the King of Persia, *chap. 7. 6.* with the people of the Jewes, *vers. 6.* and with God, *verse 9.*

Q. *What authority had he?*

A. By Patent from Artashaste the King of Persia, he had liberty with all the Jewes that would return to Jerusalem, to carry with him silver, gold, and vessels; to place Judges that knew the Law of God, and to punish offenders by death, banishment, confiscation of goods, or imprisonment.

Q. *What was his Religion?*

Answ. According to the Law of God: and he gave himself

to

to the exercise of the same.

Q. *Now to come to the journey in the eighth chapter, what is to be observed?*

A. First, his company: Secondly, the aid and strength he craved for conducting of them in the journey.

Q. *What was observed in the company?*

A. The people were forward and ready, but the Priests were careless and negligent, until by commandment they were brought forward.

Q. *What power had they to conduct them?*

A. Ezra was ashamed to ask aid of the King, and therefore he proclaimed a Fast, and did ask aid of God by prayer.

Q. *Now he being come to his journeyes end to Jerusalem, what were his acts?*

A. First,

A. First, he delivered the treasure.

Secondly, they offered a sacrifice.

Thirdly, he delivered his commission to the Kings officers to be executed for the good of the people, and the house of God.

Fourthly, in an Assembly of the Rulers, complaints of disorders are delivered.

Q. *How are the same redressed?*

A. First, they prayed to God.

Secondly, they made a Covenant to do according to the Word of the Lord.

Thirdly, they put away their strange Wives, and offered Sacrifices for their sins.

Finis.

Nehe-

Nehemiah.

Q. *VVhy is this book called Nehemiah?*

A. Because he is a principal doer in the work set down in this book.

Q. *What is the substance of it?*

A. The repair of Jerusalem decayed.

Q. *Into how many parts is it divided?*

A. Into two: the cause of the work, and the work.

Q. *Who is the efficient cause?*

A. God by the hand of Nehemiah.

Q. *Who was this Nehemiah, and how is he described?*

A. By kindred a Jew, by trade of life a Courtier, by office the Kings Butler, and by the place where

where he was, which was the Kings Court at Shushan, which was the chief City of Persia, builded by Darius.

Q. *How was he moved to this work?*

A. By hearing of the misery of the people and City of God.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By Hanani and other men of Judah.

Q. *What heard he of the misery of the people?*

A. That they were in great affliction and reproach.

Q. *What of the City of Jerusalem?*

A. That the Walls were broken down, and the Gates burnt with fire.

Q. *How procured he means to help them?*

A. Two wayes: first to God, next to man.

Q. *How*

Q. *How to God?*

A. First, he humbled himself by fasting, confessing their sins: next, he prayed for his gracious assistance.

Q. *How prepared he means of man?*

A. He made his sute to the King and Queen for leave to go for Letters of safe conduct, and for matter to help to repair the Gates and Walls.

Q. *What was the event of his sute?*

A. God heard his prayer, inclined the King to grant his request, and so he went safe to Jerusalem.

Q. *Concerning the second part, which is the work of the repair of Jerusalem, How is it divided?*

A. Into two parts: first, the repair of the City Walls, *chap.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The second, the repair

repair of the peoples manners in the residue of the book.

Q. *In the repair of the Walls, how many things are to be observed?*

A. Three: first, the entrance into the work.

2. The hinderances of the work.

3. The finishing of it.

Q. *In the entrance into the work, how many things are set down?*

A. Three: first, a view and survey is taken of the wants, *c.*2. 13.

Secondly, a consultation with the Rulers, *vers.* 17.

Thirdly, the appointing of the people what to do, and where they should build, *chap.*3.

Q. *What were the hinderances of this building?*

A. First, they were derided by

by enemies, *chap.*2.19. Secondly, Sanballat, Tobias, and Geshem, conspired against them by battel to hinder the work, *cap.*4. Thirdly, a civil Dissention amongst themselves, because the poor were oppressed by the great men, *chapter* 5. Fourthly, false Prophets were hired by fearing them, to discourage them from the work, *chap.* 6. 10.

Q. *How were these hinderances withstood?*

A. The principal refuge he had was prayer to God, who gave him courage to despise their scorn, wisdom to avoid their subtilties, strength to withstand their forces, and power to perform the work, labouring with the one hand, and holding their weapons with the other; and so the work was finished,

finished, *chap.* 6. 15.

Q. *How was the work of repairing the Wall ended?*

A. First, there was a Watch set to keep the City, *chap.* 7.

Secondly, There was a solema Assembly to hear the Word, which Ezra read out of a Pulpit of wood.

Thirdly, The feast of Tabernacles was kept with thanksgiving, and great joy, *chap.* 8.

Q. *How was the Word read?*

A. They read it distinctly, gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.

Q. *Concerning the second part of the work, which was the repair of the manners of the people, What is set down of it?*

A. Four things: 1st. they repent their former corruption of life.

Q. *What shew was of their repentance?*

A. They

A. They assembled with publick fastings, sack-cloth, and earth upon them, *chap.* 9.

Q. *What were the exercises of their fast?*

A. They prayed four times a day, confessing their sins, and the words were read out of a Pulpit four times.

Q. *What was the second thing done for the repair of their manners?*

A. They made a Covenant with God, writ it, & the Princes and Priests did seal to it.

Q. *What did they promise in their Covenant?*

A. First, not to make strange Marriages.

Secondly, to sanctifie the Sabbath.

Thirdly, to give allowance for the maintenance of the Priests and the Sacrifices.

Q. *What*

Q. What was the third thing that was done?

A. That Jeruſalem ſhould not lye waſte, but be inhabited, for the better maintenance of the City, for the preſervation of the houſe of God, and for the performance of the exerciſes of Religion, *chap.* 11.

Q. What was the fourth?

A. Nehemiah puniſhed the polluters of the houſe of God, the prophaners of the Sabbath, and them that married ſtrange Women, breaking the Covenant which they had made with God.

Finis.

Eſter.

Q. Why is this book called Eſter?

A. Becauſe that a Woman of

of that name is principally mentioned in it.

Q. *What is the ſumme and ſubſtance of this book?*

A. A great danger whereinto the Jewes were brought by the wicked, and mercifully delivered by the Lord.

Q. *What is the end of it?*

A. That we through patience and comfort of the Scripture might have hope.

Q. *How is this back divided?*

A. It may be divided according to the eſtate, either of one particular perſon, that is, of Eſter: or of all the Jewes under the juriſdiction of Ahaſhueroſh.

Q. *How may it be divided according to the eſtate of Eſter?*

A. Into two parts: firſt, the promoting of her from a mean Damoſel to be Queen, Wife to

so great a Monarch.

Secondly, her acts after she was Queen.

Q. *How may it be divided according to the estate of the Jewes?*

A. Into two parts: first, the afflictions and dangers whereinto they were brought. Secondly, their deliverance out of these dangers.

Q. *In setting forth the dangers, what things are to be observed?*

A. Two: First, that God prepared a means for their deliverance. Secondly, the party that brought them into dangers, and what those dangers were.

Q. *Who was the party prepared by God to be the means of their deliverance?*

A. Ester, a poor damsel exalted to be a Queen.

Q. *In this promotion of Ester, what is to be observed?*

A. First,

A. First, the occasions: Secondly, her marriage.

Q. *What were the occasions?*

A. First, the removing of Vashti the former Queen.

Secondly, the advice of the Kings officers.

Thirdly, the graces of Ester.

Q. *When was Vashti removed?*

A. At a great feast kept at Shushan, in the third year of the reign of Ahashuerosh.

Q. *Who made it, and to whom was it made?*

A. Ahashuerosh, who reigned over 127 Provinces, made it: first, to all his Princes, Captains, and Governours: and afterward to the people of Shushan: and Vashti feasted the Women likewise.

Q. *What things are principally to be condemned in this feast?*

A. Two: First, that he sought his own glory and Majesty. Secondly, that he continued it so long feasting every day, for an hundred and fourscore dayes.

Q. *What is principally to be commended in it?*

A. The Holy Ghost notes there was no quaffing, and that no man should be compelled to drink more than was for his good.

Q. *Why was Vashti removed?*

A. Because she disobeyed her Husband, and disdained to come when he sent for her.

Q. *By whom was she removed?*

A. By the seven Princes of Persia, the chief of his Council, who also decreed, That Wives should honour and obey their Husbands.

Q. *Vashti*

Q. Vashti being thus removed, what was the advice of the Kings officers?

A. That all the beautiful Virgins in all his dominions should be brought into his Palace, and she that pleased the King, should be Queen; and among them was Esther then brought.

Q. What was Esther?

A. A poor young damosel, born and bred a captive, by kindred a Jew, fatherless and motherless; brought up by Mordecai her kinsman.

Q. What were the graces wherefore she was preferred?

A. She was dutiful, beautiful, modest, and humble: and therefore found favour in the eyes of all, and was beloved of the King above all.

Q. Did he keep her as a Concubine?

cubine?

A. No, he took her to Wife, and made her Queen.

Q. *With what solemnity?*

A. 1. He set the Crown of the Kingdom upon her head.

2. He made a feast to his Princes and servants.

3. He gave rest to his Provinces, and gifts according to the power of a King.

Q. *Did Mordecai her gardian, when she was taken unto the Kings house, leave to take care for her?*

A. No: for although she was taken from him, yet he would every day resort to the Court, and sit in the King's gate to hear of her.

Q. *What befel when he continued that course?*

A. Two things fell out: the first, he discovered a practice of treason

treaſon againſt the King: the traitors were found and hanged, and the prevention of it was recorded in the Chronicles as done by Mordecai.

Q. *What was the ſecond?*

A. A miſchievous practice of the confuſion of the Jewes.

Q. *By whom was it deviſed?*

A. By Hamon, a proud man, a great Courtier, and highly in favour with the King.

Q. *Why did he envy the Jewes ſo much, as to ſeek to bring them into ſuch danger?*

A. Becauſe that Mordecai did not bow the knee to him, nor reverence him.

Q. *Why did not Mordecai yield that reverence to Haman, it being the Kings commandement?*

Anſw. Becauſe that Haman was an Agagite of the ſtock of the Amalechites, a people

hated, forſaken, and curſed of God, becauſe they came firſt out to fight againſt Iſrael in the Wilderneſs, Exod. 17. 8. 1 Sam. 15. 3.

Q. Was his pride ſuch, that for envy to one man, he ſought to deſtroy the whole kindred of the Jewes?

A. Yes.

Q. By what means did he bring them into this danger?

A. He uſed two reaſons againſt them: the firſt was, that they were troubleſome, not keeping the Kings Law. The ſecond, it ſhould be for the Kings profit, for there ſhould be ten thouſand talents of ſilver paid to the King to deſtroy them.

Q. Did Haman prevaile by theſe reaſons?

A. Yes, the King gave conſent to Haman to do as he pleaſed:

pleaſed: the Edict was written, ſealed with the Kings Ring, ſent by Poſts into all the Provinces, to kill and deſtroy all the Jewes in one day, and eſpecially he prepared a pair of Gallows for Mordecai.

Q. This being concluded, how is it regarded?

A. It is taken diverſly: The King and Haman ſit feaſting and drinking. The people fall to mourning and crying.

Q. Thus we have gone thorow the firſt part of the book, and have ſeen the danger deviſed, concluded, and appointed to be executed; and we are come to the ſecond part of the book concerning the avoiding of the danger: How many things have we in this part of the book to conſider.

A. Two: firſt, the means ſent to prevent this danger: ſe-

condly, event, and ſucceſs of the ſame.

Q. *For the firſt, who are the parties that do ſeek means?*

A. The parties who firſt heard of it, are Mordecai and Eſter ſpecially; or the people of the Jewes generally.

Q. *What doth Mordecai?*

A. He doth firſt humble himſelf before the Lord by faſting, and ſeeketh help of him.

Secondly, he maketh the cauſe known to Eſter, that ſhe might be an interceſſor to the King for them.

Q. *Doth Eſter follow the cauſe?*

A. At the firſt ſhe is fearful, doubteth the Kings favour, and maketh excuſes.

Q. *How are theſe removed?*

Anſw. Mordecai with an invincible faith in Gods promiſes, aſſureth himſelf of the deliverance

liverance of Gods people: but threatneth deſtruction to her and to her fathers houſe, for deſtituting the cauſe and the people of God.

Q. *What means doth ſhe and the people then uſe?*

A. Firſt, ſhe commandeth a faſt to all the Jewes three dayes and three nights. Secondly, ſhe promiſeth that ſhe and her maids will do the like. Thirdly, thus prepared, ſhe reſolveth to go to the King, ſaying, If I periſh, I periſh.

Q. *Theſe means being uſed to God, what means doth ſhe uſe to the King?*

A. She banqueted the King and Haman day after day, becauſe ſhe knew that he delighted in banquets, and in his company.

Then ſhe delivered her Petition

tion, laying open her danger, and craving aid.

Q. What ſucceſs and event followeth hereof?

A. God turneth all to the beſt, for he bringeth ſhame and confuſion to his enemies, and deliverance to his people.

Q. How is this brought to paſs?

A. God cauſeth the King to remember how he was delivered from treaſon by Mordecai's means, and therefore commanded that in royal raiment upon the King's Horſe, with a Crown upon his head, Haman ſhould lead him about the City.

And this was the beginning of Haman's ſhame, and Mordecai's honour.

Q. What doth afterward ſucceed?

A. Eſter

A. Eſter hath her Petition granted, and Haman is hanged upon the Gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.

Q. Doth this ſatisfie Eſter, to ſee Mordecai thus honoured, and Haman ſhamed and hanged?

A. No: ſhe obtaineth Letters from the King, into all his Provinces, for the comfort and freedom of the Jewes, and for the deſtruction of their enemies, amongſt whom the ten ſons of Haman were hanged.

Q. How many of their enemies were executed?

A. In Shuſhan three thouſand: in all the Provinces, ſeventy five thouſand.

Q. The Jewes having received this mercy from God, how did they ſhew themſelves?

A. By Mordecai a feaſt was appointed

appointed, to testifie a remembrance of Gods mercies, and their thankfulnesse to God for their deliverance; and the people made a Covenant to observe the same.

Q. *What became of Mordecai?*

A. He was set over the house of Haman, was second in the Kingdom to the King, and procured the wealth of his people.

FINIS.

Job.

Q. *What doth this book contain?*

Answ. The History of Job, which setteth forth the inconstant estate of man in this life, either in his body, soul, friends, or

or wealth of the world.

Q. *What is the principal scope and purpose of this book?*

A. To teach man patience, to know the mercies of God, and to trust in them, Jam. 5. 11.

Q. *How is this book divided?*

A. Into two parts, the first is an History: the second, a Disputation between Job and his friends.

Q. *In reading this History, how many things have we principally to consider?*

A. Four: which are also to be considered for the knowledge and understanding of all Histories.

The Time, the Place, the Parties, and the Matter.

Q. *In what time were these things?*

A. I cannot define the time certain, but I suppose it was before

before the Law was given, about the time the children of Israel were in the land of Egypt.

Q. What reasons have you for this?

A. Two reasons. First, his Friends. Secondly, his exercise of Religion.

Q. How gather you it by his Friends?

A. Some were from Esau, some from Keturah Abraham's Wife.

Q. How gather you it by the exercise of Religion?

A. Because that if the Law had been then given, he should according to the Law, not have offered sacrifice any other where but before the Ark, or the Tabernacle of God, without an especial commandement.

Q. In what place or country did this befal?

A. In

A. In the land of Uz.

Some think so called of Uz the son of Aram, the son of Shem, Gen. 10. 23.

Others think of Sishan the son of Seir, 1 Chron. 38. 42.

Q. *In what place of the world lyeth it?*

A. In Asia the great; East from Canaan, West from Chaldea, North from Sabea or Arabia deserta, and South from Armenia.

Q. *What persons are mentioned in this History?*

A. The persons are indeed either Cœlestial, as God and his Holy Angels; or else they are Terrestrial, as Job, his wife, children, servants, friends, and enemies, as the Sabees, and the Chaldees; or else they are infernal, as Satan and his angels.

Q. *Now for the fourth point,*

the

the matter, the History, how is that divided?

A. Into two parts: first, his decay and alteration from such great prosperity to the most extream adversity, to the latter end of the second Chapter. The second, the restoring of him to his estate again, *chap.* 42. 10.

Q. *What was his estate in prosperity?*

A. He had a Wife, ten Children very obedient unto him, loving and kind one to another: also he had many sheep, oxen, asses, camels, a great family, large possessions, many friends, great authority, and power, health of body, and above all, quietness of mind.

Q. *Into what adversity was he brought?*

A. He lost his cattel, his goods, his servants, his children, the

the health of the body: he was smitten with sore and grievous boyls, from the very soal of his foot, to the crown of his head: his wife and his friends vexed him, his soul was full of trouble and anguish.

Q. *What brought him to this adversity?*

A. God was the principal cause, who did it only to try him. Satan, as a servant of malice and hatred, only to destroy him. The Sabees and Chaldees, to satisfie their cruelty and covetousness, killed his servants, and stole away his cattel: the fire from heaven burnt his sheep, the wind blew down the house and killed his children, and the contemptuous scorners of many entred into his soul.

Q. *How many things observe you in this Disputation?*

A. Three

A. Three: the parties, the occasion, and the matter.

Q. Who were the parties?

Answ. the opponents were Jobs friends, Eliphas, Bildad, and Zophar. Job was defendant and answerer: the moderatours of the disputation were Elihu, and God.

Q. What were the occasions they entred into disputation with him?

A. The occasions were two: first, the beholding of his misery: the second, the hearing of his bitter complaint which he delivered from the anguish of his heart.

Q. What is the matter disputed of between them?

A. Whether these afflictions were laid upon Job for his sins, or no?

Q. What part do his friends take?

A. They

A. They unwisely judging of his estate, affirm that he is smitten for his sins, and so they do not comfort him, but rather add affliction to his affliction.

Q. *What doth Job in his answer?*

A. He defendeth the contrary with many passions, proceeding from the conflicts and combats between the flesh and the spirit, trust and distrust, hope and despair. And this disputation beginneth at *chap.* 4. and continueth to *chap.* 32.

Q. *How do the Moderators conclude this disputation?*

A. Elihu is angry with both parties, and refuteth them: God findeth fault with Job for desiring to plead with him: shewing he is not able to contend with his creature, especially Behemoth

hemoth and Leviathan, much leſs with him.

Q. *What effect took this?*

A. Job repented, ſerved God and prayed, and ſo God juſtified him, and condemned his friends.

Q. *We are come to the laſt part, which is his reſtoring again: who reſtored him?*

A. God, the giver of every good gift.

Q. *How did he reſtore him?*

A. Firſt, with the favour of his kindred, friends, and acquaintance. Secondly, he doubled his wealth. Thirdly, with ten children more, and to ſee his poſterity to the fourth generation. Fourthly, with a long and bleſſed end.

Finis.

The

THE Four Evangelists.

WHat call you the second part of the Bible?

A. The New Testament.

Q. *Why is it called a New Testament?*

A. Because it containeth the last Will of the Son of God.

Q. *Who is the Testator?*

A. Jesus Christ, who died to ratifie the same; because no Testament is of force but by the death of the Testator, Heb. 9. 16.

Q. *Who are made Heirs by this Will?*

A. All the Elect Saints and Children of God, Rom. 8. 17. Tit. 3. 7.

Q. *What*

Q. *What are the Legacies given by this Will?*

Answ. The gifts of the holy Ghost.

True faith.

True Repentance.

Forgiveness of sins.

And eternal life.

Q. *Who is the Executor of this Will?*

A. The holy Ghost.

Q. *Who are Witnesses to this Will?*

A. The Apostles: the holy Angels: the faithful Ministers: the constant Martyrs: and all the Godly to the end of the World.

Q. *Why is it called the New Testament?*

A. 1. Because it is done in the latest and neerest time to us.

2. In respect of the promise of a new Kingdom.

Q. *Wherein*

Q. *Wherein doth it differ from the Old Testament?*

A. For the most part in these three points:

1. The Old figured Christ in shadows and ceremonies: the New delivereth the Body lively and plainly.

2. The Lord spake in *that*, by Moses; in *this*, by Christ.

3. In the Old is the Covenant of Obedience: in the New is established the Covenant of Grace.

Q. *What doth the New Testament teach us?*

A. The Gospel.

Q. *What is the Gospel?*

A. Glad tydings of our Salvation in Jesus Christ.

Q. *How is the New Testament divided?*

A. Into two parts: History, and Doctrine.

Q. *How is this History divided?*

A. Into the History of Christ, and the History of his Apostles.

Q. *How is the History of Christ divided?*

A. Into three parts: 1. His estate before his Ministry.

2. His estate in his Ministry.

3. His passion.

Q. *What do the Evangelists set down, before they come to the office of Christs Ministry?*

A. The Conception of John, Luke 1. 24.

The Conception of Christ, Mat. 1. 18.

The nativity of John, Luk. 1. 58.

His circumcision, Luk. 1. 59.

The certifying of Joseph, Mat. 1. 25.

The Nativity of Christ, Matthew 1.

He was revealed by Angels and

and shepherds, Luke 2.

His Circumcision, *ibid.*

The coming of the wise-men, Mat. 2. 1.

His first journey to Jerusalem to be presented to the Lord, and *Mary* to be purified, Luk. 2. 22.

He was received by *Simeon* and *Hannah*, Luke 2.

His flight into Egypt, Matt. 2. 14.

His return into Nazareth, Matt. 2. 23.

His second journey to Jerusalem, being twelve years of age, Luke 2. 46.

Q. *Who was Johns Father?*

A. Zachariah.

Q. *Who was his Mother?*

A. Elizabeth, Luke 2.

Q. *What befel to Zachariah for not believing the Angel Gabriel in foretelling him the birth of his son?*

A. He was stricken dumbe, until the circumcision of his son, Luke 1.

Q. *Who circumcised him?*

A. Zachariah his father, the eight day, Luke 1. 59.

Q. *By whom was Christ conceived?*

A. By the holy Ghost, Mat. 1. Luke 1.

Q. *Why was Joseph certified?*

A. Because he thought to put away his wife, Mat. 2.

Q. *By whom was he certified?*

A. By an Angel, Mat. 1. 20.

Q. *Who was Christs mother?*

A. Mary, Mat. 1. 16.

Q. *Where was he born?*

A. At Bethlem, Mat. 2. 1.

Q. *Why was he born there?*

A. That the Prophecies might be fulfilled, Matth. 2. 6.

Q. *Why went Joseph to Bethlem?*

A. That he might be taxed according to the edict of Aug. Cæsar

Cæsar, Luke 2. 4.

Q. *By whom was Christs birth revealed?*

A. By Angels and Shepherds, Luke 2. 8, 9.

Q. *From whence came the wisemen?*

A. From the East, Mat. 2.

Q. *Why came they?*

A. To see Christ, Mat. 2.

Q. *What did Herod?*

A. He bade them go to Bethlem, and when they had worshipped, return to him, that he might go and worship also, *ibid.*

Q. *Did they return?*

A. No: for they were warned of God in a dream, that they should not return again to Herod, but returned another way into their own Country.

Q. *Why went he first to Jerusalem?*

A. To bee presented unto

the Lord, *ut supra.*

Q. *By whom was he received?*

A. By Simeon and Hannah, Luke 2.

Q. *Why did he flye into Egypt?*

A. 1. Because he was so warned of God in a dream. 2. That the Prophesie might be fulfilled, saying, Out of Egypt, &c. Matt. 2.

Q. *When returned he out of Egypt?*

A. After the death of Herod, Matt. 2. 19.

Q. *Whither returned he?*

A. To Galile, to a City called Nazareth, Matt. 2.

Q. *Why did he make a second journey to Jerusalem at twelve years of age?*

A. To dispute with the Doctors, Luke 2. 46.

Q. *What doth the holy Ghost set down of John Baptist?*

A. The

A. The manner of his Life, his Doctrine, his Sacrament, and his Troubles.

Q. *Where Preached he?*

A. In the Wilderness.

Q. *What was his Meat?*

A. Locusts and wild honey, Matt. 3.

Q. *What his Apparel?*

A. A garment of Camels hair, and a girdle of skin about his loyns, *eod.*

Q. *What was his Doctrine?*

A. Repentance.

Q. *What was his Sacrament?*

A. Baptism, Matt. 3.

Q. *What were his Troubles?*

A. He was put in prison, and beheaded, Matt. 14. 4.

Q. *Why?*

A. Because he told *Herod* it was not lawful for him to have his brothers wife, Matt. 14.

Q. *How was Christ prepared*

to his Ministry?

A. He was baptized of *John* being thirty years of age, Mat. 3. he fasted, *chap.* 4. he chose his Apostles, Mat. 10. and purged the Temple, Mat. 21.

Q. *What befel at his Baptism?*

A. The holy Ghost came down in likeness of a Dove, and a voice from Heaven was heard, saying, *This is my beloved Son, &c.* Mat. 3.

Q. *How long fasted Christ?*

A. Forty dayes and forty nights, and then came the Tempter, Mat. 4.

Q. *In how many things was he tempted?*

A. In Three: First, that he would make stones bread. Secondly, that he would cast himself down from the Pinacle of the Temple. Thirdly, that he would fall down and worship

him,

him, *eodem.*

Q. What did Christ answer him?

A. To the first, Man liveth not by bread only, &c.

To the second, Thou shalt not tempt, &c.

To the third he said, Avoid Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, &c. *ead.*

Q. When the Tempter left him, who came unto him?

A. The Angels, and ministred unto him.

Q. How many Apostles had he?

A. Twelve, Luk. 6. 14. Mat. 10.

Q. How oft did he purge the Temple?

A. Twice: at his entrance into the Ministry, and at his going out, John 2. Matthew 21. Mark 11. Luke 19.

Q. What was the substance of his Doctrine?

A. Repentance.

Q. *What taught he at Nazareth?*

A. He expounded the Prophet Isaiahs, and applyed it, and they would have stoned him; Luke 4.

Q. *What befel to him at Capernaum?*

A. As he was Preaching, the Devil interrupted him, *ead.*

Q. *What taught he in the Mount?*

A. True blessedness: the office of his Ministry: he expounded the Commandements, some exercises of a Christian life, and the way to salvation.

Q. *How doth Christ describe the office of the Ministry?*

A. By the parables of Salt, Light, City.

Q. *What Christian exercises doth he teach?* Matt. 6. &c.

A. Almes,

A. Alms, Prayer, and Fasting, God.

Q. *Did Christ teach all things plainly?*

A. No; He taught some in parables.

Q. *What is a Parable?*

A. A speech somewhat more dark than ordinary, declining from a plain course of speech, sometimes taken for a similitude.

Q. *How many things are to be observed in every Parable?*

A. Three: as in a tree; the root; the bark or outside of it: and the heart.

Q. *What mean you by the root?*

A. The occasion moving our Saviour to use it.

Q. *What mean you by the bark or outside?*

A. The history or similitude which

which is used?

Q. *What mean you by the heart?*

A. The substance of matter which our Saviours purpose is to teach, or to prove by it; & that principally must be looked to, and not every particular point.

Q. *Why did he teach in Parables?*

A. For three causes: 1. that some might not understand.

2. That others might more diligently enquire after them.

3. That men might better carry it away.

Q. *How many kinds of parables did Christ use?*

A. Two. Parables drawn from things that have life, and Parables drawn from things that have no life.

Q. *Rehearse the parables drawn from things that have no life.*

A. 1.

1. Bridegroom, Mat. 9. 15, 25.

2. Builders, Matthew 7. 24. Luke 14. 28.

3. Children, Mat. 11. 16. Luke 5. 12. Mat. 10. 15. Luke 12.

4. Friend borrowed a loaf in the night, Luke 11. Man that gathered much fruit, Luke 12. 16. Neighbour, Luke 10. 33. Samaritan, Publican, and Pharisee, Luke 18. 9.

5. Servants, Matthew 6. 24. No man can serve two masters. Merciful servants, Matt. 18. 28. Unfaithful servants, Mat. 24. 45. Unjust steward, Luke. 16.

6. Shepherd, Matthew 6. 30. for Ministers, Luke 14. 4. he that sought, Joh. 10. 11. Christ, Mat. 25. 43. parting sheep from goats.

7. Theef, John 10. bad Ministers,

N

sters, Mat. 24. Christs coming.

8. Unclean spirits, Mat. 12.

9. Women, Mat. 25. the Virgins, Luke 18. 3. the importunate widow, Luke 15. 8. the woman that lost the groat, Matth. 24. 41. women grinding.

10. Birds, Mat. 6. 29. fowls of heaven, Mat. 10. 16. be innocent as doves, *eod.* 29. Sparrows fall, Mat. 23. 37. Hen gathering her, &c. Mat. 24. 28. the Eagles resort.

Q. *Rehearse the Parables drawn from things without life.*

1. Bread, Joh. 6. 48. Christ.

2. Feast, Matth. 22. 2. of the marriage feast, Luke 14. 8. sitting in the highest rooms.

3. Leaven, Luke 13. 33.

4. Light, Mat. 5. 14. Ministers, John 8. 12. Christ, Mat. 5. 16. good Ministers, 6. 23. holy Ghost, *eod.* the Word.

5. Net

5. Net, Mat. 13. 47.

6. New cloth, new wine, Mat. 9. 16.

7. Salt, Mat. 5. 13. Ministers, Mark 9. 49. the Word.

8. Seed, Mat. 13. 3. sown in four grounds, Mat. 13. 17. darnel, *cod.* a grain of Mustard-seed, Mat. 6. seed growing and increasing.

9. Trees, Mat. 3. 10. the ax put to the root, Mat. 7. 18. do men gather grapes? Mat. 24. 32. fig-tree, Luke 13. 6.

10. Treasure, Mat. 13. hid in the field, Mat. 7. 6. Pearls, Mat. 25. 15. talent.

11. Vineyard, Matth. 20. 2. work-men sent thereto, Mat. 21. 28. the son bid to labour: the vineyard hired forth, Joh. 15. 1. Christ is the true vine.

Q. *How did Christ confirm his Doctrine?*

A. By

A. By miracles.

Q. *What is a miracle?*

A. A work wrought by God against nature, and the common order of second causes.

Q. *What are those which are wrought by false Prophets, and wicked men?*

A. They are illusions and frauds of Satan, wrought to deceive Gods people.

Q. *What difference is there between the miracles of the Old Testament, and of the New?*

A. They of the Old Testament were for the most part destroying miracles. These of the New Testament are healing and preserving miracles.

Q. *Why did he work miracles?*

A. 1. That God might be glorified, Mat. 9. 8. Psal. 22. 18.

2. That

2. That Christ might be known to be the true Messias, Mat. 11. 3.

3. To confirm our faith, that we may be saved, John 20. 31.

Q. *What Miracles did he work?*

A. 1. He turned water into wine, John 2.

2. He fed five thousand with five loaves, Mat. 14. and four thousand with seven loaves, Mat. 15.

3. He gave sight to the blind at Bethesda, Mark 8. as he went out of Jerusalem; to two blind men as he went to Jericho, Mat. 28. 29. to one that was born so at Jerusalem, John 9. 1.

4. He gave hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, Mark 7. 32.

5. He restored the withered hand, Mat. 30. 9.

6. He

6. He healed the man that was lame 38 years, Joh. 5. 5.

7. He healed the leprosie, Matth. 8.

8. The feaver, and Mat. 1. 31.

9. The palsie, Mat. 9. 1. Mar. 9. 11.

10. The bloudy issue, Mat. 9. 20.

And the dropsie, Luke 14. 2.

11. He calmed the seas being in the ship, Mat 8. 29. walked on the waters, Mat. 14. 25.

12. He raised from the dead the Rulers daughter, Mark 9. the Widows son, Luk. 7. 14. Lazarus, John 11. 12.

13. He delivered from the possession of the Devil at Capernaum, Luke 4. 35. Gadarah, Matth. 8. 28. Mark 5. The coasts of Tyre and Sydon, the Womans son of Canaan: Mount Thabor.

Q. Whether

Q. *Whether were these his works and doctrine accepted of by his hearers?*

A. No: many did quarrel with him, some for his Doctrine, some for his Miracles.

Q. *In every quarrel and controversie moved against our Saviour, how many things are to be observed?*

A. Three: 1. The persons which quarrel with him, and in them, whether they do it of simplicity, or of malice and envie.

2. The matter about which they contend.

3. The manner how he answereth them, and confuteth their objections; and therein the necessity the Church hath of Schools of learning, and of learned men.

Q. *With whom had Christ con-*

controversie?

A. With Satan, with Peter, with James, with John, and with all his Apostles.

With Johns disciples, Mat. 9.

With his kinsfolks, countrymen, Nicodemus, Joh. 3.

With the woman of Samaria, John 4.

With the Jewes for healing, Joh. 5. and for doctrine of good shepherds, John 10.

With the Capernaites, Joh. 6.

With the Herodians for tribute, Mat. 22.

With the Saduces about the resurrection, *eod.*

With the Doctours of the Law, *eod.*

With the Rulers of the Synagogue for healing on the Sabbath, Luke 13. 14.

With Scribes and Pharisees about

bout forgiveneſs of ſins, Mat.

For eating with Publicans, at. 9. 1.

For plucking ears of Corn, at. 12.

For caſting out a Devil, *ead.*

For healing the man with the thered hand, Mat. 12.

For his Diſciples eating with waſhed hands, Mat. 15.

About divorcement, Mat. 9.

Whoſe ſon Chriſt ſhould be, at. 22.

About a Woman taken in a- ltery, John 8.

Q. *What controverſie had he ith the high Prieſts?*

A. For purging the Temple, ke 20. 1.

They ſent ſouldiers to take im, John 7. For raiſing La- aus they would have killed m, John 11. they brought him

to

to his passion.

Q. *When Christ came to Jerusalem, what did he?*

A. He purged the Temple, the high Priest examined him, Luke 20. 2. He foretold their destruction in the parables of the father that bade his sons go into his vineyard, Matth. 21. 18. And of the housholder that let out his vineyard: and in the parable of the Kings feast, Mat. 22.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They quarrelled with him.

Q. *Who quarrelled?*

A. The Herodians, Sadducees, and Pharisees.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He shewed them plainly their destruction: the destruction of Jerusalem: the second coming: the Last judgment, Matth. 24.

Q. *What*

Q. *What doth this Evangelist* down of his passion?

Answ. The Council holden, Matth. 26.

The feast of Bethania, *ead.*

The Institution of the Lords Supper.

His journey to the garden.

His first arraignment before the high Priests.

The story of Peter and Judas, 26, 27.

His second arraignment before Pilate.

How he was used of the Souldiers.

His journey to the place of execution.

What befel at the place of execution.

His Death, Burial, and Resurrection.

Q. *Where was the Council holden?*

A. In

A. In the high Priests Hall, Mat. 26.

Q. *What was concluded?*

A. Christs death, *eod.*

Q. *In whose house was the feast kept?*

A. In Simons, Mat. 26. 19.

Q. *What notable things are there recorded?*

A. The deed of Marys the fall of Judas, Mat. 26.

Q. *By whom was the Lords Supper instituted?*

A. By Christ, Mat. 26. 26.

Q. *When?*

A. After the Passeover, in bread and wine; *eod.*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the garden, Mat. 26. 36.

Q. *Whom took he with him?*

A. Peter, James and John the two sons of Zebedee.

Q. *What were they commanded to do?*

A. To

A. To watch.

Q. *What did Christ?*

A. He prayed, Mat. 26. 40.

Q. *How found he his Apostles?*

A. Sleeping.

Q. *By whom was he betrayed?*

A. By Judas.

Q. *What befel at his apprehension?*

A. Peter cut off one of the high Priests servants ears, Mat. 26.

Q. *Whither went they then with him?*

A. Before the high Priests.

Q. *What did they?*

A. They brought false witnesses against him, but they could not agree.

Q. *What did they else?*

A. They accused him of blasphemy.

Q. *How did they use him?*

Answ. They spit upon him,

they mocked him, and beat him, *Mat.*26.27.

Q. *What is set down of Peter?*

A. He denied Christ, *Mat.*26. His repentance, *eod.*

Q. *Whither had they Christ then?*

A. Before Pilate.

Q. *What is set down of Judas?*

A. He hanged himself, *Mat.* 27.

Q. *What would Pilate have done with Christ?*

A. He would have set him at liberty, and therefore scourged him; but at the request of the high Priest, he delivered him to the souldiers, *Mat.*27.

Q. *What did the souldiers with him?*

A. They stript him, they put a crown of thorns upon his head, and a reed in his hand, they mocked him, they carried him

to the place of execution.

Q. *Who carried his Cross?*

A. Himself, and Simon of Cyren did help him: the Women also beholding him, wept.

Q. *Whither had they him?*

A. To Golgotha, *Mat.* 27.

Q. *What gave they him to drink?*

A. Vinegar mixt with Gall.

Q. *What did they with his garments?*

A. They cast lots for them.

Q. *What wrote they over his head?*

A. This is Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jewes.

Q. *Who were crucified with him?*

A. Two theeves.

Q. *What did the passers by?*

A. They mocked him, *Mat.* 27. 31.

Q. *What did the high Priests?*

A. They mocked him.

Q. *What did Christ?*

A. He cryed out, *Eli, Eli, lamasabachthani*, Mat. 27.32.

Q. *What befel at his passion?*

A. The vail of the Temple clave, the earth trembled, the rocks rent, 27.51. the sepulchers opened, and the bodies of the Saints arose.

Q. *Who buried Christ?*

A. Joseph of Arimathea.

Q. *Wherein?*

A. In a new sepulchre, Mat. 27.60.

Q. *Who were present?*

A. Mary Magdalen, and the other Mary, Mat. 27.66.

Q. *When did Christ arise?*

A. On the third day.

Q. *Unto whom did he appear?*

A. Unto the Women, to the Disciples, and his Apostles, Mat. 28.8.

Q. *What charge gave he his*

Disciples?

A. To preach to all nations, and baptize them in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Mat. 28. 19.

Finis quatuor Evangelistarum.

The Acts of the Apostles.

HOw are *the Acts of the Apostles divided?*

A. Into the acts of the Apostles generally, and into the acts of Paul and Barnabas particularly.

Q. *What is set down of all the Apostles generally?*

A. Their Acts whilest the Church was within the bounds of Jerusalem, and when it was

scattered on the face of the earth.

Q. *What is set down of the Church, whilest it was within the bounds of Jerusalem?*

A. The conversation of Christ among the Apostles. The Council holden. The coming of the holy Ghost. The healing of the lame men. The story of Ananias and Sapphira. The chusing of Deacons, and the story of Steven.

Q. *How long was Christ conversant among his Apostles?*

A. Forty dayes, *cap* 1.

Q. *What did he in those forty dayes?*

A. He taught them things belonging to the Kingdom of God.

Q. *What befel at his ascension?*

A. As they were looking after him, two Angels appeared unto them, saying, Ye men of

Galilee, why stand ye gazing up to heaven? &c.

Q. *What did the Apostles then?*

A. They went to Jerusalem.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They held a Council.

Q. *What was decreed?*

A. The choosing of an Apostle.

Q. *Where was the Council kept?*

A. In a Chamber.

Q. *What exercise did they use?*

A. Ordinary, and Extraordinary.

Q. *What was the Ordinary?*

A. Preaching and Prayer.

Q. *What were the Extraordinary?*

A. Casting of lots.

Q. *Who was chosen?*

A. Matthias.

Q. *When came the holy Ghost?*

A. Upon the day of Pentecost, *chap.* 2.

Q. *In what likeneſs?*

A. In the likeneſs of fiery and cloven tongues.

Q. *What was the effect of it?*

A. They were filled with the holy Ghoſt, and ſpake with divers tongues and languages.

Q. *What ſaid the Jewes and the People?*

A. Some were aſtoniſhed, and ſome ſaid they were full of new wine.

Q. *What ſaid the Apoſtles?*

A. Peter made an Apologie.

Q. *What did he in his ſermon?*

A. He preached Chriſt, and defended himſelf.

Q. *How many were won at his ſermon?*

A. About three thouſand men.

Q. *Who healed the ſame man?*

A. Peter and John, *chap.* 3.

Q. *Where?*

A. At

A. At the gate of the Temple called Beautiful.

Q. *How long had he been lame?*

A. From his mothers womb.

Q. *What did the People?*

A. They ran together astonished.

Q. *What said the high Priests?*

Answ. They laid hands on them, and cast them in prison, *chap.* 4.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They asked them in whose name they did these things.

Q. *What did the Apostles?*

Answ. Peter made an Apologie.

Q. *What did the high Priests then?*

A. They let them go, charging them to preach no more in that name.

Q. *What said they?*

A. They asked them, whe-

ther it was better to obey God or man.

Q. *What did the Apostles then?*

A. They praised God.

Q. *What was set down of Ananias and Sapphira?*

A. They sold their Possessions, and brought part, and laid it down at the Apostles feet.

Q. *What became of them?*

Answ. They both fell down dead.

Q. *What troubles were then in the Church?*

A. The Apostles were put in Prison by the high Priests.

Q. *Who delivered them?*

A. The Angels, who bad them preach in the Temple.

Q. *What counsel took the high Priests against them?*

A. They would have killed them.

Q. *How were they delivered?*

A. By

A. By the counsel of Gamaliel.

Q. *What troubles were then?*

A. The Grecians murmured, because their Widows were neglected in the daily ministring.

Q. *What did the Apostles then?*

A. They chose Deacons.

Q. *What manner of men were they?*

A. Men of good report, full of the holy Ghost, and wisdom.

Q. *Who were they?*

A. Steven, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicholas.

Q. *What is set down of Steven?*

A. He was full of the holy Ghost, and proved by Scripture, that Christ was the true Messias.

Q. *What did the Jewes?*

A. They brought false witnes

ness against him, and accused him of blasphemy.

Q. *What did Stephen?*

A. He defended himself, and preached Christ, *chap.* 7.

Q. *What did they do him?*

A. They stoned him, and he slept.

Q. *Why was the Church then dispersed? chap.* 8.

A. Because of the persecution of Stephen.

Q. *In what places was it then planted?*

A. In Samaria, Ethiopia, Damascus, Lydda, Saron, Joppa, Cæsarea, Antioch.

Q. *What was Samaria?*

A. The chief City of the Kingdom of Israel.

Q. *By whom was it called?*

A. By Omri.

Q. *By whom was the Gospel planted there?*

A. By

A. By Philip, to whom Peter and John were sent.

Q. *What notable thing is set down of any man there?*

A. The story of Simon Magus.

Q. *What is set down of him?*

A. He would have bought the holy Ghost for Money.

Q. *What said Peter?*

A. Thy Money perish with thee.

Q. *What is Ethiopia?*

A. A Country called in Hebrew, Chus, of one of the sons of Cham.

Q. *By whom was the Gospel planted there?*

A. By an Eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia.

Q. *Who converted the Eunuch?*

A. Philip.

Q. *What is Damascus?*

A. A City in Syria, builded in

in that place where Cain slew Abel, as some write, and therefore called Damesek, that is, a bag of bloud.

Q. *By whom was the Gospel preached?*

A. By the dispersed Disciples.

Q. *What persecution was there then?*

A. Saul got Letters and a Commission from the high Priests to bring the Disciples bound to Jerusalem.

Q. *What befel by the way?*

A. As he came near to Damascus, suddenly a light shone about him from heaven, and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying to him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou Lord? and the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

Q. *What*

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was blind.

Q. *How was he restored to sight?*

A. Ananias was shewed him in a vision, who laid his hands on him, and he received sight.

Q. *What did Paul then?*

A. He preached Christ there.

Q. *How escaped he persecution?*

A. He was let thorow a Wall in a basket.

Q. *What was Lidda?*

A. A City, called in Hebrew, Lord; built by one Shemum of the tribe of Benjamin.

Q. *Who planted the Gospel there?*

A. Peter.

Q. *What notable things were there done?*

A. The curing of Æneas, who had kept his bed 8 years, and the raising of Tabitha to life at Joppa.

Q. *What*

Q. *What were Lydda, Saron, and Joppa?*

A. Haven towns.

Q. *What was Cæsarea?*

A. A City: whereof there were two: one in Palestina, another in Phœnicia.

Q. *What was done there?*

A. Cornelius was converted.

Q. *How came Peter to Cæsarea?*

A. An Angel appeared unto Cornelius in a Vision, and bade him send to Joppa for Peter.

Q. *How durst Peter come unto him being a Gentile?*

A. The chusing of the Gentiles was revealed to him in a vision, *chap.* 10.

Q. *What was Antioch?*

A. A City on the floud Orontes, it is now called Aleppo: there were sixteen of that name built by Seleucus, son of Antiochus.

Q. *By*

Q. *By whom was the Gospel planted there?*

A. By the dispersed disciples.

Q. *What was done there?*

A. There the Disciples were first named Christians.

Q. *What is set down there also?*

A. Agabus foretelleth a famin.

Q. *What persecution followeth then?*

A. Herod slew James, and put Peter in Prison.

Q. *How was Peter delivered?*

A. By an Angel.

Q. *How was Herod punished?*

A. The Angel of the Lord smote him, and he was devoured of wormes, because he gave not glory unto God.

Q. *Rehearse Pauls first journey.*

A. Seleucia, Cyprus, Perga, Antiochia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe.

Q. *Who went with Paul?*

A. Barnabas, *chap.* 13.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is Seleucia?*

A. A City of Syria, now called Soldo.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. Unto Cyprus, an Island.

Q. *Where landed they?*

A. At Salamis.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They preached, and had John their Minister.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To Paphos, the chief City of the Island.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They converted Sergius Paulus, and confounded Elymas the sorcerer.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. Unto Perga, a City in Pamphilia.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. John departed from them.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Unto Antioch in Pisidia.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They converted many Gentiles, and the Jewes raised Persecution, and he shooke the dust off his feet, and went to Iconium.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He wan many Jewes and Gentiles, *cap.* 14.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Unto Derbe and Lystra, Cities of Lyconia.

Q. *What did Paul at Lystra?*

A. He healed a lame man.

Q. *What said the people?*

A. They said, Godds are come down unto us in the likeness of men: and the Priest brought Bulls, and would have sacrificed unto them.

Q. *What did Paul?*

A. He preached, and the people stoned him: but he rose up and went to Derbe.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did Paul then?*

A. He visited the Churches which he had taught, confirming them.

Q. *Rehearse the places which Paul visited.*

A. Derbe, Iconium, Lystri, Antiochia in Syria, Perga, Attalia, and Antiochia in Pisidia.

Q. *What exercises used he in this visitation?*

A. Three: Prayer, Teaching, and Fasting.

Q. *What did he betwixt his first and second journey?*

A. He went to the Council to Jerusalem, about the deciding of a controversie.

Q. *What was the controversie?*

A. Whether they could be saved without circumcision.

Q. *What was concluded?*

A. That the Gentiles should not be troubled with ceremonies.

Q. *Re-*

Q. *Rehearse Pauls second journey.*

A. Syria, Cilicia, Lystra, Derbe, Phrygia, Galatia, Mysia, Troas, Samothracia, Neapolis, Philippi, Thessalonica, Beræa, Athens, Corinth, Cenchrea, Ephesus, Cæsarea, and Antioch.

Q. *Whom did he take with him?*

A. Sylas.

Q. *What is Syria?*

A. Syria is a Country, Cilicia a Countrey now called Carmania.

Q. *What did he at Lystra?*

A. He circumcised Timotheus a Grecian.

Mysia, is a country of Natolia: Troas, a City called Antigone.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. A man of Macedonia appeared unto Paul in a vision, who said, Come help us.

Samothracia, is an Island.

Ne-

Neapolis, a haven town in the borders of Thracia, and Macedonia.

Philippi, a City of Macedonia, where Alexander the Great was born, and called Philippis.

Q. What did Paul there?

A. He converted Lydia, and delivered a Maid from the possession of the Devil.

Q. What became of Paul then?

A. He was beaten and cast into prison.

Q. What did he then?

A. He converted the Jaylour.

Q. By whom was he delivered?

A. By the Magistrates, because he was a Roman.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Amphipolis and Apollonia.

Q. Whither went he then?

A. To Thessalonica.

Q. What

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He converted many people.

Q. *What did the Jewes?*

A. They Persecuted him.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Athens, the most flourishing University in the world; yet now there remaineth nothing of it, but a strong Castle, called *Sythum.*

Q. *What did Paul at Athens?*

A. He disputed with the Philosophers, and converted Dionysius Areopagita, and a woman called Damaris, with others.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Corinth.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He preached and converted Crispus, the Ruler of the Synagogue.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To

A. To Cenchrea, where he shore his head.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Ephesus.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He preached: he bade them farewel, with a promise to return: Apollos preached there.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Cæsarea Stratonis: and so to Jerusalem, and Antioch in Syria.

Q. *Rehearse Pauls third journey.*

A. Phrygia, Galatia, Ephesus, Græcia, Macedonia, Philippi, Troas, Assos, Mitylen, Chios, Samos, Trogilium, Miletum, Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phœnicia, Tyrus, Ptolomais, Cæsarea and Jerusalem.

Galatia, is a Countrey now called Gallogræcia.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he at Ephesus?*

A. He preached, he burnt the Conjurers books: and Demetrius raised a tumult, which was appeased by the town clerk.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into Macedonia, a part of Greece, called Emathia.

Q. *What did Paul at Troas?*

A. He preached, and raised Eutychus to life.

Assos, a City of Mysia: now Apollonia.

Mitelene, an Island in the sea *Ægæum.*

Chios, an Island.

Samos, an Island.

Trogillum, a City of Lydia.

Miletum, a City of Caria, where he sent for the Elders of Ephesus.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He committed Christs flock unto them: He warned

them of false teachers: he prayed with them, and bade them farewel: and so went to Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phenicia a Countrey.

Ptolomais, a city of Phenicia.

Tyrus, a city of Phenicia.

Q. *Where did he lodge there?*

A. In the house of Philip, one of the seven Deacons, who had four daughters which were Propheteſſes.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. Agabus foretold Paul of his bonds.

Q. *Whither went Paul then?*

A. To Jerusalem.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He rehearsed the wonderful works of God done by his hands.

Q. *What counsel did they give him?*

A. To purifie himself.

Q. *What*

Q. *What befel to him as he was purifying himself?*

A. The People would have killed him.

Q. *How escaped he?*

A. The chief Captain Lysias delivered him, and carried him into the Castle.

Q. *What did he with him?*

A. He let him yield an account of his Doctrine before the Jewes.

Q. *What would they have done with him?*

A. They would have whipped him.

Q. *How escaped he?*

A. Because he was a Romane.

Q. *What was done with him then?*

A. He brought him before a Council.

Q. *What was done with him* then?

A. He was ſmitten at the commandment of Ananias the high Prieſt, *chap.* 23.

Q. *How was the Council diſſolved?*

A. The Sadduces and Phariſees contended about the reſurrection.

Q. *Whither went Paul then?*

A. He was brought unto Cæſarea before Felix.

Q. *Why was he ſent thither?*

A. Becauſe the Jewes ſought to kill him.

Q. *What did he at Caſarea?*

A. He yielded an account of his life and doctrine before Felix, Feſtus, and King Agrippa.

Q. *Who were his accuſers?*

A. The high Prieſt, and Tertullus an Oratour.

Q. *Why did not Felix looſe him?*

A. Becauſe he looked for a bribe, *chap.* 24.

Q. *Why*

Q. *Why did he leave him in Priſon?*

A. To pleaſe the Jewes.

Q. *Why did Paul appeal to Caſar?*

A. Becauſe Feſtus would have carried him to Jeruſalem.

Q. *Who was with Agrippa?*

A. Bernice.

Q. *Rehearſe Pauls fourth journey.*

A. Sydon, Cyprus, Cilicia, Phamphilia, Mira, Gnidum, Creta, Salmona, Fair havens, Clauda, Malta, Syracuſe, Rhegium, Putioli, the Market of Appius, the three Taverns, and Rome.

Q. *Who went with Paul?*

A. Julius the Centurian, and Ariſtarchus of Macedonia.

Sydon a City in Cilicia.

Cyprus, an Iſland in the Mediterranean ſea.

Cilicia, a Countrey in Aſia

minor, lying by the Mediterranean Sea.

Myra, a City in Lycia.

Gnidum, a City of Caria in Peloponnesus.

Creta, an Island in the Mediterranean sea, called *Claudia*.

Salmona, a promontory in Candia.

Fair Havens, a place in Candia.

Claudia, an Island by Creta.

Q. *What befel to Paul then?*

A. He was in great Tempests.

Malta, is an Island in the Mediterranean sea.

Q. *What befel there?*

A. Paul suffered shipwrack; a Viper did hang on his hand, and he not hurt: he healed Publius of a Feaver.

Syracuse, the chief City in Sicilia: Sicilia in times past was called Sicania, Trinacria, Triquetra,

tra, because it was three-corner'd.

Rhegium, a City of Calabria in Italy, now called Rhegio.

Puteoli, a City in Campania.

Q. *What did Paul there?*

A. He remained seven dayes with the brethren.

Appii forum is a way so called, made by the souldiers of Appius Cæcus, in which way were three taverns.

Rome, the chief City of Italy.

Q. *What did the Centurion with him?*

A. He delivered the Prisoners to the general Captain; but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself, with a souldier that kept him.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He assembled the Jewes, and yielded an account of his imprisonment.

Q. *How long remained he in Rome?*

A. Two years, preaching the Word to all that came unto him, and at length he was beheaded by Nero.

Finis.

Revelation.

Q. *Why is this book called the Revelation?*

Answ. Because it containeth things revealed to *John.*

Q. *Where were they revealed?*

A. In Pathmos, whither he was banished by Domitian the Emperour.

Q. *What was Pathmos?*

A. An Island in the sea, called *Ægæum*, one of those Islands called *Sporades.*

Q. *Where lies the sea Ægæum?*

A. It

A. It is between Greece and Asia the less, and in that place is the division between Europe and Asia.

Q. *When was this revealed?*

A. On the Lords day.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By God the Father, who sent it by his Angel, Christ Jesus.

Q. *What is the end of this book?*

A. The end is, That we by reading, hearing, and keeping it, might become blessed.

Q. *How is this book divided?*

A. Into two parts, the first concerning things present: the second, things to come.

Q. *What are those things which concern the present time?*

A. The seven Epistles to the seven Churches of Asia the less, figured by the seven candlesticks.

Q. *What call you those seven Churches.*

A. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatyra, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

Q. *How are those Epistles divided?*

A. Every of those Epistles do receive a like division; that is, first, an *Exordium* or Entrance: the second, an Advertisement: the third is the Conclusion.

Q. *What is principally to be observed in the Exordium?*

A. He taketh a special title to stir up them to whom he writeth, and to give credit to the matter whereof he writeth.

Q. *What doth he in the second part of his Epistle?*

A. First, he commendeth the good of every Church. Secondly, he reproveth the evil.

Q. *What*

Q. *What doth he in the Conclusion?*

A. Every Conclusion hath first an Exhortation: Secondly, a Promise.

Q. *First, to begin with the Epistle to the Church of Ephesus, in the entrance, what title taketh he?*

A. He that holdeth the seven Stars in his right hand, and walketh in the middest of the seven golden Candlesticks.

Q. *What commendeth he in that Church?*

A. Their labour, patience, tryal of teachers, and hating the works of the Nicolaitans.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. The leaving their first love.

Q. *In the Conclusion, what is his Exhortation?*

A. Let him that hath eares to hear, hear: and it is one and the same to all Churches.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he promise?*

A. The Tree of Life in the middest of the Paradise of God.

Q. *In the Epistle to the Church of Smyrna, what was his title?*

A. The first and last, which was dead, and is alive.

Q. *What is commended?*

A. The work of Faith, patient bearing Tribulation, and Poverty.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. The blasphemy of Hypocrites, which say they are Jewes but are not, but the Synagogue of Satan.

Q. *What did he promise?*

A. Not to be hurt of the second death.

Q. *In the Epistle to the Church of Pergamus, what was his title?*

A. He that hath the sharp Sword with two edges.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is commended?*

A. Their constancy in the dayes of Tryal, and in a place dangerous.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. The doctrine of Balaam, and of the Nicolaitans.

Q. *What is his Promise?*

A. Manna hidden, and a white stone with a new name in it.

Q. *In the Epistle to the Church of Thyatyra, what is his title?*

A. The Sun which hath his eyes like a flame of fire, and his feet like fine brass.

Q. *What is commended in that Church?*

A. Works, Love, Faith, Patience, better at the last, than at the first.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. Jezabel, a false Propheteſs teaching fornication, aud to eat things

things offered to Idols.

Q. *What is the Promise?*

A. The Morning Star.

Q. *In the Epistle to the Church of Sardis, what is his title?*

A. He that hath the seven Spirits of God, and the seven Stars.

Q. *What is commended in that Church?*

A. A few which have not defiled their garments, but walked in white.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. A name to live, but are dead, works unperfect.

Q. *What is the Promise?*

A. White aray, their names to be put in the book of life, and to be confessed before the Father and his Angels.

Q. *In the Epistle to the Church of Philadelphia, what is his title?*

A. He that is Holy and True, which

which hath the key of *David*; which openeth, and no man shutteth; which shutteth, and no man openeth.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

A. A little strength, kept my Word, not denied my Name.

Q. What is reproved?

A. The Synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jewes, and are not, but lye.

Q. What is the Promise?

A. To be a pillar in the house of God, to have written upon him the Name of God, and of the City of God, and to have a new name.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Laodicea, what is his title?

A. Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creatures of God.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

Church?

A. Nothing, yet a Church, and teacheth it.

Q. *What is reproved?*

A. Neither hot nor cold, vain-glory; it is miserable, wretched, poor, blind, and naked.

Q. *What is the promise?*

A. To sit with Christ upon the Throne.

Q. *What doth the second part of this book concern?*

A. Things that were to come afterward, *chap.* 5. 1.

Q. *How is the second part divided?*

A. Into two parts: first, the Author of the Revelation, *cap.* 5. And secondly, the declaration of the same in the rest of the book.

Q. *Who was the Author of this Revelation?*

A. God

A. God the Father, who is described, first, by his Throne, 5. 2. Secondly, by his company attending upon him, *vers.* 4. Thirdly, by the worship given to him, *vers.* 8.

Q. *How is the Revelation declared?*

A. It is delivered and declared in two books: of the first he speaketh here to the end of the 9th chapter. Of the second book he beginneth in the 10th chapr. and it continueth to the end of this book.

Q. *What is said of the first book?*

A. Three things: first, of the book it self: Secondly, who should open the book: Thirdly, of the matter in it.

Q. *What is said of the book it self?*

A. Three things: first, that it

it was in the hand of God: secondly, that it was written within and without: thirdly, that it was sealed with seven seals, *chap.* 5. 7.

Q. What saith the Holy Ghost of the opening of this book?

A. First, an Angel seeks for one to open it, *vers.* 2. secondly, *John* weeps because there is not one found to open it: thirdly, an Elder shewed, that the Lyon of the tribe of *Judah*, the Lamb which was killed, should open the book.

Q. How is the matter of this book set forth?

A. The Lamb openeth the seven seals, and at the opening of every seal, a several vision is shewed.

Q. What vision appeared when the first seal was opened?

A. A white Horse, and he that sate

sate on him, had a Bow and a Crown.

Q. What appeared when the *second seal was opened?*

A. A red Horse, and he that sate on him, had a great Sword.

Q. What appeared when the *third was opened?*

A. A black Horse, and he that sate on him, had Ballances.

Q. What appeared when the *fourth was opened?*

A. A pale Horse; death sate on him, and Hell followed him.

Q. What appeared when the *fifth was opened?*

A. The souls of them which were kill'd for the Word of God.

Q. What appeared when the *sixt was opened?*

A. A great Earthquake; the Sun was black, and the Moon like bloud; an Angel sealing God's Children, that the destroyers

ſtroyers ſhould not touch them.

Q. *What appeared when the ſeventh ſeal was opened?*

A. Seven Angels with ſeven Trumpets, to forewarn the world of Gods vengeance.

Q. *Having thus gone thorow the firſt book, we are come to the little book, what doth this ſet down to us?*

A. Firſt, the eſtate of the Church in this life; Secondly, the glory of it in the world to come.

Q. *What doth he ſet down of the Church in this world?*

A. Firſt, her comfort by the Miniſtry of the Word in the 10 and 12 Chapters: Secondly, her afflictions.

Q. *What is ſaid for the Miniſtry?*

A. Firſt, the book is given to *John* to eat, and he is commanded

manded to propheſie. Secondly, it is confirmed and eſtabliſhed by the two Witneſſes, two Olive trees, and two Candleſticks, and the ſame continued by reviving the two Witneſſes which were ſlain.

Q. *By whom was the Church afflicted?*

A. Firſt, by the Beaſt out of the bottomleſs pit: Secondly, by the red Dragon that old Serpent: and Thirdly, by the Beaſt with ſeven heads, and ten horns: Fourthly, by the Beaſt with two horns like the Lamb: Fiftly, by the whore of Babylon: Sixtly, by the Beaſt with the falſe Prophet: Seventhly, by Gog and Magog.

Q. *Is the Church over-whelmed with theſe afflictions?*

A. No: the Lord mixeth theſe troubles with comforts: firſt,

first, the woman pursued by the dragon, hath a place to rest in: secondly, the Lamb by the everlasting Gospel comforteth his: thirdly, the seven Angels sing the song of Moses.

Q. *What became of the adversaries?*

A. Michael and his Angels fight against the dragon: secondly, the seven Angels pour out the seven vials of wrath upon them: thirdly, the beast, the false Prophet, the whore of Babylon, Gog and Magog, and the old Serpent are all overthrown, and Gods people freed from them.

Q. *Having thus described the afflictions of the Church Militant in this world, what saith he of the glory of it?*

A. In setting forth the Church Triumphant, he doth describe first,

first, the making of all things new, fitting for the Bride: secondly, the glory and excellency of the Lambs wife: thirdly, the earnest desire of the elect, saying, *Come, Lord Jesus.*

FINIS.